PUBLIC CONSULTATION REPORT

FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

ONTARIO WASTE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION

October, 1988

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PUBLIC CONSULTATION REPORT
OF
OWMC'S FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

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1.0 BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

In November of 1980, the Government of Ontario announced plans to build a facility to treat and dispose of liquid industrial waste and hazardous waste at South Cayuga in the Regional Municipality of Haldimand-Norfolk. Due to a widespread concern about the problems posed by the improper disposal of these wastes and an urgency to develop a facility, the government stated that the requirements for formal public hearings (under both the Environmental Assessment Act and the Environmental Protection Act) would be waived. At the same time this was announced, legislation was proposed to create a Crown agency: the Ontario Waste Management Corporation (OWMC) to operate and maintain the waste management facility.

Dr. D.A. Chant was appointed the first chairman and president of OWMC in January, 1981. His acceptance of these positions was based on several conditions. The first was that hydrogeologic studies would be carried out to determine whether the suggested site would be a safe and suitable one for such a facility. Second, even though OWMC was exempt from the EA Act, there would be public hearings held by an independent board to examine OWMC's proposal, if OWMC determined that South Cayuga was an appropriate location for the facility. In addition to a commitment to consult with the public, financial assistance would be provided to eligible participants in the public hearings.

In 1981, Order-in-Council 1075/81 provided for full and independent public hearings on OWMC's proposal by a special hearing panel. In July 1981, the Ontario Waste Management Corporation Act was given Royal Assent formally creating OWMC.

While hydrogeologic consultants were investigating the proposed site in South Cayuga, OWMC staff met with landowners, local and provincial interest groups and individuals to discuss their concerns. Financial assistance was also provided by OWMC to the Ontario Public Interest Research Group to operate a "Hazardous Waste Information Centre" in Dunnville.

The Hearing Panel on Industrial Waste Management held public information meetings in Dunnville in the fall of 1981 to discuss possible rules of procedure.

Preliminary hydrogeologic studies of the South Cayuga site conducted by Gartner Lee Associates on behalf of OWMC determined that the site was unacceptable, and in November 1981, the OWMC Board of Directors voted unanimously to reject the South Cayuga site.

Following this decision, OWMC conducted a series of public meetings and seminars in early 1982 and developed a broad corporate plan to move OWMC through the process of selecting another suitable site or sites in Ontario and designing treatment facilities. This process, the Facilities Development Process (FDP), consisted of five major phases and was based on a number of important principles:

- The site selection process must be a progressive, step-by-step evolution involving the evaluation of alternatives and the narrowing of geographic focus.
- OWMC's FDP and environmental assessment for the public hearing would adopt the broad and inclusive definition of "environment" from the Environmental Assessment Act.
- Affected agencies, organizations and citizens must be consulted at each stage of the process and before major decisions are made.

- The process must allow for public input, not only in each critical phase, but in the public hearing itself, through financial assistance provided to eligible participants in the hearings.

The Facilities Development Process is shown on Figure 1.

There were numerous opportunities for public participation and input during each phase of this process. Each subsequent phase allowed for a greater level of detailed information and a narrowing of the site selection and design issues. The public consultation process reflects the development and integration of public input throughout each phase of the FDP. Government ministries and agencies were also kept informed of OWMC's phased process.

In July of 1985, OWMC was placed under the Environmental Assessment Act and the Hearing Panel on Industrial Waste Management was disbanded. Being placed under the EA Act, OWMC had to formalize its existing Pre-Submission Consultation Program with ministries and agencies.[1]

This report describes the program by which OWMC consulted with the public from the time OWMC was announced in November 1980 to September 1988. How public concerns were integrated and how they influenced OWMC's process is described in OWMC's final Environmental Assessment Submission (November 1988). The Public Consultation report is a reference document to OWMC's final EA Submission. Appendix D contains a summary of the major issues and concerns raised by the public. This summary has three components:

- The actual issues or concerns raised in each phase;

- OWMC's response to these issues or concerns at that time; and

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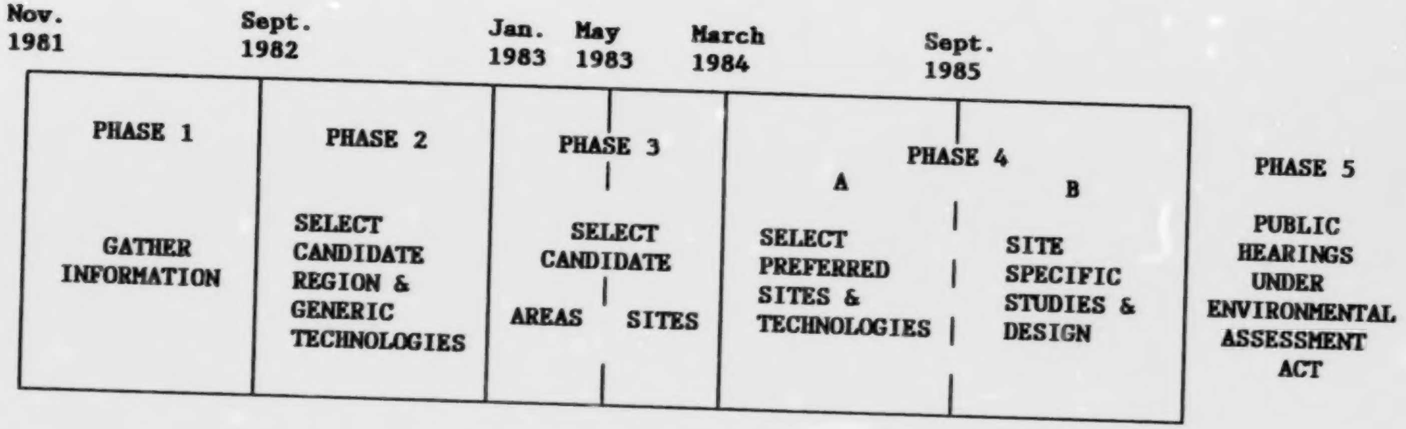
[1] Further details of OWMC's consultation with government ministries and agencies are not included in this report but are contained in the appendices to each volume of OWMC's Environmental Assessment Submission (November 1988).

FIGURE 1

Facilities Development Process


Nov. 1981
Sept. 1982
Jan. 1983
May 1983
March 1984
Sept. 1985
PHASE 1
GATHER INFORMATION
PHASE 2
SELECT CANDIDATE REGION & GENERIC TECHNOLOGIES
PHASE 3
SELECT CANDIDATE
AREAS
SITES
PHASE 4
A
SELECT PREFERRED SITES & TECHNOLOGIES
B
SITE SPECIFIC STUDIES & DESIGN
PHASE 5
PUBLIC HEARINGS UNDER ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT ACT

Source: Facilities Development Process
OWMC Phase 4A Report
September, 1985

- for a current response and more detail, a reference to the EA Submission volume where each particular issue or concern is addressed.

The actual issue or concern raised is reported in the context of the comment made by the individual or interest group that was consulted. At times, this results in some duplication across technical areas. For example, the issue of transportation risk can be discussed in terms of siting criteria, market area or technical design.

In the summary tables for each phase of the FDP in Appendix D, issues and concerns are listed under five major sections:

1. Siting
2. Marketing
3. Facility Design, Development and Operation
4. Communications
5. Regulations

Within each of these sections, major issues and concerns are listed in alphabetical order for ease of reference. The issues and concerns are summarized to reflect the key point of the expressed comments. OWMC's response at that time and if available in a recorded form, is also provided. In many cases, OWMC made a policy commitment to follow up and integrate the concern in the Facilities Development Process. A supporting document or an EA Submission reference is given noting where each issue and concern is addressed.

In the following chapters, the opportunities for public involvement, the issues and concerns raised by individuals and groups across the province and OWMC's response to those issues and concerns are summarized. Throughout the consultation program, there were many different types of consultation forums available; for example, small and informal meetings; regional meetings; seminars; open houses; council or committee presentations; individual interviews; drop-in centres; and written briefs and submissions.

The scope of this report does not include phone calls, individual letters, drop-in inquiries and meetings with the media. Instances when OWMC consultants met with government and public organizations and individuals, these contacts are documented in individual technical studies prepared by the consultants. The sections on media coverage and OWMC communication products provide examples of how OWMC addressed its objective of creating better public awareness of industrial waste management problems and their solutions throughout Ontario.

2.0 PUBLIC CONSULTATION: PHASE 1

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The Phase 1 Public Consultation Program began after the rejection of the South Cayuga site in November 1981 and ended on September 9, 1982 with the release of the Phase 1 Facilities Development Process Report.

In this early phase of OWMC's work, several important waste management issues were discussed with the public. The issues included:

- the types, quantities and sources of liquid industrial waste and hazardous waste generated in Ontario;
- the ways in which this material can be safely and efficiently treated and disposed of; and
- issues that must be addressed in selecting the required treatment and disposal facilities.

The Phase 1 Public Consultation Program involved more than 300 meetings with industry, citizen groups and professional organizations. More than 1,000 organizations and individuals were contacted by mail and six seminars across the province with municipal officials and administrators were conducted jointly by OWMC and the Association of Municipalities of Ontario.

2.2 OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

GENERAL MEETINGS

During Phase 1, OWMC's approach to the waste management problem was reviewed with representatives of industry, citizens' groups, and professional organizations across the province. The purpose of these meetings was to discuss the extent and nature of the problem, the preferred elements of a province wide waste management system, the most appropriate process for developing such a system and opportunities for participation. Assurances were given that there would be "no surprises" in OWMC's dealings with the public.

LETTERS TO INTERESTED CITIZENS AND ORGANIZATIONS

More than one thousand organizations and individuals were contacted by mail. The letters encouraged the participation of the public in the Facilities Development Process.

SEMINARS

A two-day seminar was held at the Niagara Institute in Niagara-on-the-Lake in January 1982, followed by one-day seminars at six other locations in southern Ontario. These six seminars were conducted jointly with the Association of Municipalities of Ontario. Municipal officials, representatives from citizen groups and OWMC staff jointly discussed provincial and regional waste management needs.

Public consultation opportunities during Phase 1 are listed in Appendix A1. (For purposes of this report, consultation opportunities were reviewed beginning in Phase 1, November 1981.)

2.3 PHASE 1 COMMUNICATION PRODUCTS

OWMC EXCHANGE

In the summer of 1982, OWMC initiated a quarterly publication called The OWMC EXCHANGE. The intent of EXCHANGE was to provide interested readers with a progress report on OWMC activities. EXCHANGE was sent to all individuals and groups on OWMC's mailing list. A summary of Phase 1 was run in the September 1982 edition of EXCHANGE and sent to approximately 2,000 names on a mailing list developed from OWMC's public consultation activities.

FACILITY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS REPORT - PHASE 1

The Facilities Development Process Phase 1 Report and copies of the more detailed background technical studies were made available at universities, libraries and government offices throughout Ontario.

A catalogue of OWMC publications is listed in Appendix B. Appendix C names the libraries receiving OWMC reports.

2.4 MEDIA COVERAGE

A press conference was held in Toronto on September 9, 1982 to announce the release of the Phase 1 Report. It was attended by Toronto and vicinity media representatives, a media kit was delivered by courier to newspapers outside the city, and a 10 minute statement by Dr. Chant was videotaped and distributed by courier to ten TV stations. A similar audio cassette was sent to 67 radio stations outside Toronto for release at the time of the press conference.

Arrangements were made for follow-up telephone interviews with Dr. Chant on the day following the press conference and in subsequent weeks. Media representatives also attended many of the regional public consultation meetings. The decision as to whether the media could attend was made by the group requesting the meeting.

2.5 ISSUES AND CONCERNS IN PHASE 1

In Phase 1, the public was primarily concerned about the nature of OWMC's mandate and the length of time it would take to set up and operate the proposed facility. The issue of intervenor funding was raised right at the start, with requests to the government for intervenor funding. OWMC indicated that it was committed to the principle of intervenor funding.

The public expressed concern over the social impacts of an OWMC facility and proposed that the candidate community should have a bill of rights. The site selection process came under scrutiny with the public seeking assurance that the process would consider public views and not be politically influenced.

There was general opposition to the use of prime agricultural or environmentally significant lands. At the same time, it was suggested that OWMC seek out highly impermeable soils on which to site the facility.

The public strongly urged OWMC to actively promote the 4Rs of waste management (reduction, reuse, recovery and recycling) within industry. Opposition to the importation of industrial wastes across Ontario borders was expressed. For Ontario's wastes, the public stressed the need for a uniform system of collecting waste quantities data, including waste audits, analysis and diagnosis of waste products and processes.

Skepticism over the security of any landfill was expressed. In response, OWMC emphasized the value of secondary containment provided by the natural hydrogeologic setting.

There was a great deal of support for the availability of technical information in the form of reports, newsletters and other communications media. A need for OWMC-run community information offices was identified.

For a complete summary of the issues and concerns, OWMC's responses to these during Phase 1 and the EA reference to these issues, refer to Appendix D1, pages 1 through 10.

3.0 PUBLIC CONSULTATION: PHASE 2

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The Phase 2 Public Consultation Program began on September 9, 1982 with the distribution of nine Phase 1 technical studies and a summary Phase 1 Facilities Development Process report and continued until January, 1983 with the release of the FDP Phase 2 Report. The purpose of this phase was to evaluate the results of the studies conducted during Phase 1, to discuss the major siting issues and the issues raised by the public in Phase 1 concerning alternative technologies and system options.

Meetings were scheduled with a variety of interest groups and organizations including: waste generators and handlers; environment and planning committees of agricultural, labour, municipal and industrial organizations; environmental and other citizen groups throughout southern Ontario; waste management officials with transportation, processing, recycling and treatment responsibilities; municipal and provincial government officials; and professional organizations. Less formal public meetings were also held in numerous cities in southern Ontario. (See Appendix A2 for a list of the public meetings.)

At these meetings, OWMC obtained comments and suggestions on a range of issues and posed a number of questions. There was general agreement expressed at these meetings about such broad topics as the urgency of the problems associated with hazardous waste management, the importance of the transportation issue, the necessity for a systematic solution, the intrinsic value of reduction, recycling, reuse and interim measures (particularly a regional collection system) and the provision of opportunities for continuing public consultation.

3.2 OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

PROVINCIAL NETWORK MEETINGS

Provincial network meetings refer to meetings OWMC scheduled with representatives of waste generating and hauling industries, citizens groups, government officials and professional organizations within Ontario. OWMC originally met with these representatives in Phase 1 and arranged to meet on an ongoing basis throughout the Facilities Development Process.

Representatives of provincial groups received a personal letter from OWMC inviting them to meet with the Corporation to discuss the Phase 1 Report. Several day-long meetings were held with representatives of industry, environmental groups, agricultural organizations and municipalities. In each instance OWMC made a short presentation followed by an informal discussion.

REGIONAL MEETINGS

On a less formal basis, OWMC also scheduled a series of regional meetings in cities throughout southern Ontario. The purpose of these meetings was to give people an opportunity to discuss, from a regional point of view, the information assembled on engineering, environmental and planning issues in Phase 1 of OWMC's Facilities Development Process. An invitation to make appointments with OWMC was encouraged, and the meetings were open to the media at the discretion of the delegation requesting the meeting.

Participants were notified of these regional consultation meetings through three mechanisms: (1) an information package; (2) advertisements in selected regional daily and weekly newspapers; and (3) an announcement in the OWMC Exchange. Appointments were then booked on a "first-come-first-serve" basis at the convenience of the participants. Unless special arrangements were requested, each appointment period was about 90 minutes long.

At each meeting, a short presentation of OWMC's Phase 1 work was followed by an informal discussion. In total, 20 groups met with OWMC staff in four locations in southern Ontario during Phase 2.

LETTERS

In Phase 2, approximately five hundred additional names and addresses were added to the existing one thousand in OWMC's mailing list.

"WASTE-LINE"

In Phase 2, OWMC established a toll free telephone hot-line called the "WASTE-LINE". OWMC invited members of the public to call the WASTE-LINE if they had a question, comment or complaint.

WRITTEN BRIEFS

In Phase 2, briefs were submitted by three organizations and one government official.

WASTE QUANTITIES TASK FORCE

OWMC also established an external three-member Waste Quantities Task Force to examine the methodology used in the Phase 1 Waste Quantities Study and to recommend any refinements or alternations to this methodology or to the waste quantity estimates produced.

3.3 PHASE 2 COMMUNICATION PRODUCTS

OWMC EXCHANGE

In Phase 2, the format of EXCHANGE was revised. The new format was expanded to include: brief reports on special waste issues and events - local, national and international; a diary of OWMC activities and coming events; articles by a variety of people involved in special waste and environmental concerns; and letters from readers.

PHASE 2 FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT PROCESS REPORT

The Phase 2 Facilities Development Process Report was made available to the public at the same locations (universities, libraries and government offices) as listed for the Phase 1 Report (see Appendix C).

OWMC PHASE 2 REPORT SUMMARY

Key points from the Phase 2 Facilities Development Process Report were outlined in this Report Summary and distributed to those on the mailing list.

3.4 MEDIA COVERAGE

On September 9, 1982, a press conference was held in Toronto to announce the release of the Phase 1 Report and to launch Phase 2 of the FDP (see Section 2.4). The conference was attended by Toronto and vicinity media representatives. Following the press conference and, in subsequent weeks, telephone interviews with Dr. Chant (OWMC Chairman and President) were arranged. Regional public consultation meetings were held and attended by media representatives. The decision as to whether the media could attend was made by the group requesting the meeting.

Major and local regional newspapers, radio and TV stations were represented at the meetings in Chatham, Sarnia and London. One newspaper, the London Free Press, was represented at the Toronto meeting. A CBC Windsor Radio (French) reporter attended all public meetings in Chatham, Sarnia and London, reporting back daily, as well as providing inserts to the French CBC Ontario network.

3.5 ISSUES AND CONCERNS IN PHASE 2

In Phase 2, a primary issue was support for the 4Rs. There was strong support for the application of recycling and reduction processes so that only a minimum of waste would require off-site treatment and disposal. OWMC was encouraged to actively support the 4Rs through a variety of initiatives. As in Phase 1, there was opposition to the importation of wastes, even on a reciprocal basis. There was support for public sector involvement in the development and siting phases, and some members of the public felt that there should not be any direct competition with the private waste management industry.

Opposition to the use of prime agricultural land continued. OWMC was questioned about its compensation and contingency planning policy and committed itself to the provision of contingency funds and fair compensation. An important siting factor noted by the public was transportation risk. Reducing transportation distance to reduce associated risk was seen as an important goal.

Some members of the public tended to support the concept of a decentralized system so that the facilities would be closer to the source of waste generation. At the same time, support was expressed for siting permanent transfer stations in some communities. OWMC noted that transfer stations may eventually form part of Ontario's waste management system.

Distrust of the landfill concept continued in Phase 2. OWMC stressed the factors of natural containment and treatment to the fullest extent possible and made the commitment that no untreated waste would be landfilled.

There was concern about emissions from the incinerator and strong support for a complete monitoring system.

Alternative technologies and disposal methods were also discussed. There was some support for full onsite treatment and disposal of wastes in wells or mine shafts. Such alternatives were considered and rejected at that time by OWMC as viable stand alone options.

Much public discussion centred on OWMC's authority in terms of the power to enforce standards. Regulatory authority lies with Ministry of the Environment and OWMC must comply with such regulations like any other proponent. The public also questioned the role of government in the waste management business. OWMC noted that as a crown corporation, it would tend to be more trustworthy, reliable and safety-oriented.

As in Phase 1, the public supported the need for OWMC's public consultation program involving both public education and independent public review of technical material.

For a complete summary of the Phase 2 issues and concerns, refer to Appendix E2, pages 1 through 14.

4.0 PUBLIC CONSULTATION: PHASE 3A

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The Phase 3A Public Consultation Program began in January 1983 with the release of the OWMC Phase 2 Facilities Development Process Report and continued until May 1983 with the release of the Phase 3 Interim Report. In total, OWMC staff met with over 100 different groups and individuals during this period.

One of the major areas of public discussion throughout this phase was the site selection process. The Phase 2 Report had identified a number of topics for discussion concerning waste quantities, treatment, reduction, recycling, marketing and the costs and risks involved in transporting wastes.

The objectives of the Phase 3A Public Consultation Program were to discuss these issues with a broad range of the interested and affected public and to integrate the information obtained through the Public Consultation Program into OWMC planning and decision making. In providing opportunities for public consultation, the OWMC developed four distinct initiatives:

1. a continuation of meetings with four provincial network groups representing broad, provincially based constituencies;

2. a series of regional meetings in central locations throughout the Golden Horseshoe area;

3. a weekend planning seminar/workshop and;

4. many additional, or "supplemental" meetings to accommodate those groups and individuals who were not able to meet with OWMC in one of the above activities.

One of the most important planning issues facing OWMC in Phase 3A, and the issue which was most affected by the consultation program, was the site search and selection process. A search process was proposed and outlined in the Phase 2 Report and this was the subject of close examination in OWMC's meetings with the public.

Overall, the Phase 3A Public Consultation Program involved a wider range of interested parties from a smaller geographic area than in Phases 1 and 2. This contact, through the regional, network, supplemental and seminar meetings provided OWMC not only with substantive planning information which was influential in refining the site selection process, but also with a more closely focused picture of the information requirements of the public.

4.2 OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

PROVINCIAL NETWORK MEETINGS

A series of four provincial network group meetings involved representatives of various environmental, industrial, agricultural and municipal associations. OWMC had met with these groups in Phases 1 and 2.

The primary objective of these meetings was to examine in detail the OWMC search process as outlined in the Phase 2 Report and solicit suggestions about how this process might be refined and improved. In addition, these meetings allowed OWMC staff to meet with representatives of various groups and individuals to discuss their views on the Corporation's Phase 3 work program.

REGIONAL MEETINGS

Forty seven individuals and groups scheduled appointments as part of the series of regional meetings.

At the regional meetings, groups and individuals were able to engage in a round-table discussion with OWMC staff concerning the planning and site selection issues identified in the OWMC Phase 2 Report. These consultation opportunities were broadly publicized through newspaper and radio advertisements and an extensive poster campaign. Additionally, the OWMC Phase 2 Report and the Summary publicized these meetings. The regional meetings were open to the press and public and received extensive media coverage.

SEMINARS

The February 11 - 13, 1983 weekend seminar at the Niagara Institute, Niagara-on-the-Lake, provided an opportunity to discuss long-term planning and site selection issues. Twenty-five participants representing community and environmental groups, industry, labour, and municipal government were invited to attend this intensive two and a half day seminar.

At the seminar, participants examined the Phase 2 Report and made comments and suggestions about how the proposed site selection process could be improved. More general matters relating to OWMC's Phase 3 work were also discussed.

WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

A total of 24 submissions were received from municipalities within the candidate areas, community groups associations and Chambers of Commerce.

OWMC MAILING LIST

In Phase 3A, there were approximately 550 additions to the OWMC mailing list. This brought the OWMC mailing list total to approximately 3,100.

Public consultation opportunities during Phase 3A are listed in Appendix A3.

4.3 PHASE 3A COMMUNICATION PRODUCTS

PHASE 3 INTERIM REPORT

The Phase 3 Interim Report and accompanying technical reports were made available by OWMC at government university and regional libraries, as well as in libraries in the candidate areas.

PHASE 3 INTERIM REPORT SUMMARY

The highlights of the Phase 3 Interim Report were outlined in this summary and distributed to those on the mailing list.

4.4 MEDIA COVERAGE

On January 13, 1983, a press conference was held in Toronto to announce the completion of Phase 2 and to launch Phase 3 of OWMC's Facilities Development

Process. Media representatives from Toronto and the vicinity attended and a media kit was delivered to daily and weekly newspapers outside the city. A video cassette was distributed by courier to 12 TV stations and an audio cassette was sent to 99 radio stations outside Toronto for release at the time of the press conference.

Arrangements were made for follow-up telephone interviews with senior OWMC staff on the day following the press conference and in subsequent weeks. Media representatives also attended most of the regional public consultation meetings.

4.5 ISSUES AND CONCERNS IN PHASE 3A

Siting-related factors were the focus of the Phase 3A public issues and concerns. The public raised concerns over transporting wastes through populated areas and the potential inadequacy of road standards. OWMC responded by promising to upgrade roads where necessary and noted that locating close to 400-series highways was an important siting factor. A consistent concern was raised over the assigned responsibility over accidental spills along the transportation corridors and the ability of OWMC to control the trucking industry.

The public again voiced its concern over the indiscriminate use of prime agricultural land for a facility, and expressed concern that such development may attract other industry leading to a further loss of agricultural land. However, it was recognized that locating a facility in a less environmentally safe site merely to avoid the use of any agricultural land would be unwise. OWMC's potential impact on the local economy and existing municipal services were also thought to be negative. OWMC stated that social and economic impacts would be mitigated or compensated to the fullest extent possible.

Opinions as to the benefits of centralized versus decentralized facilities were mixed in Phase 3A. A single facility was preferred on economic grounds, but it was viewed that risk to any single community would be lower with a decentralized system.

On the engineering side, the primary Phase 3A issues and concerns were related to the safety of the landfill in terms of leachate quality and OWMC's stated assurance of secure containment. OWMC responded by noting that the engineered landfill would include a leachate collection system and comprehensive ground water monitoring.

Incinerator emissions were a major concern in that the public wanted to know exactly what would be coming out of the incinerator stack. There was also strong support for comprehensive emergency procedures which would be coordinated with local health officials and fire departments.

Information concerning the possibility of transfer stations to pretreat wastes (such as dewatering) close to the source of generation was requested. OWMC indicated that transfer stations were being considered.

As in previous phases, the public felt that much more emphasis should be placed on the 4Rs. OWMC agreed and noted the important role of 4Rs in providing a solution to Ontario's hazardous waste problem.

It was felt that OWMC as an operating entity should charge a real cost and not provide an incentive for industry to produce more waste. There were also general queries aimed at understanding the volume and type of wastes anticipated at OWMC's facility.

The public continued to stress the importance of public input to the decision-making process and future monitoring programs. The need for intervenor funding was also noted and supported by OWMC.

For a complete summary of the Phase 3A issues and concerns, refer to Appendix D.3A, pages 1 through 18.

5.0 PUBLIC CONSULTATION: PHASE 3B

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The Phase 3B Public Consultation Program covers a time period from the May 1983 release of the Phase 3 Interim Report to the March 1984 release of the Phase 3 Facilities Development Process Report.

The primary objectives of the Phase 3B Public Consultation Program were to discuss with the public the issues involved in narrowing the site selection search and in facilitating the integration of public concerns into the Facilities Development Process.

The discussions during this phase centered around two major issues: facility site selection in general and specific aspects of hazardous waste treatment and disposal. Once again, most participants in the consultation program were from the Golden Horseshoe, primarily from the candidate areas identified in the OWMC Phase 3 Interim Report. As the site selection process became more focused geographically, people who were previously unfamiliar with OWMC became involved in OWMC's activities and many others dropped out as OWMC turned away from their particular communities.

Several different types of public consultation activities were developed as part of Phase 3B. These activities included the following:

- Contact with agricultural, environmental, municipal, industrial and transportation associations.
- A series of three weekend seminars in June and July 1983.

- A series of six information days held throughout the candidate areas. Groups wishing to present briefs were invited to do so at one of these locations.
- Four site selection workshops held in October and November 1983 and January 1984.
- Meetings with 19 municipal and regional councils within the candidate areas.
- Meetings with municipal, regional, provincial and federal government planning and technical staff.

In total , OWMC met with representatives of 310 organizations in Phase 3B, including one or more meetings with 63 municipal, provincial and federal government ministries and agencies, as well as several public meetings organized by local groups or municipal councils.

5.2 OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

SEMINARS

In June and July 1983, OWMC scheduled a series of three weekend seminars. The purpose of these seminars was to provide an opportunity for a broad cross-section of candidate area residents to discuss the site selection process and industrial waste management issues. Representatives were invited from labour, agriculture, business, education, religious and community interest sectors. A total of 97 participants attended the seminars, held in Port Colborne, Brantford and Burlington.

INFORMATION DAYS

A series of six information days were held throughout the candidate areas. These information days were advertised in local and regional newspapers and radio advertisements and, where time permitted, in OWMC's Exchange newsletters and through distribution of posters. On these dates, OWMC representatives were available in candidate area communities to answer questions on OWMC's activities. A number of displays, maps, graphics, reports and other literature were available for public review. A total of 436 individuals signed the register for these meetings (The information day locations and advertising are listed in Appendix A4.)

REGIONAL MEETINGS

Regional meetings were advertised in association with four of the six information days but requests for appointments were received for only two locations. Individuals or groups wishing to meet with OWMC representatives were invited to call a toll-free number to make an appointment at one of the advertised locations. All discussions were open to the public.

SITE SELECTION WORKSHOPS

Three site selection workshops in Burlington, Niagara Falls and Hamilton were held in October of 1983 and an additional, follow-up workshop in Hamilton was held in January 1984. The workshops enabled community representatives to review OWMC's site selection process and provide OWMC with their views on the site selection process and issues. The individuals invited to participate in this review process represented a broad array of community and interest groups. A total of 68 participants attended the 1983 workshops and 62 participants attended the 1984 workshop.

MEETINGS WITH ELECTED OFFICIALS

OWMC offered to meet with every municipal council within the candidate areas and 19 councils accepted this invitation. OWMC staff also met with a number of groups and individuals in a variety of settings ranging from large public meetings to small boardroom style discussions on topics of general, as well as specific interest.

MEETINGS WITH MINISTRIES AND AGENCIES

In collecting, verifying and evaluating information on the site selection factors, OWMC staff representatives met with technical staff and representatives of municipal, provincial and federal governments and their agencies. These meetings continued throughout the site selection process. (A summary of the issues and concerns raised in these meetings can be found in the appendices to each volume of OWMC's final EA Submission; November 1988).

WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

OWMC also received ten written submissions, as well as a petition and letters.

Public consultation opportunities in Phase 3B are listed in Appendix A4.

5.3 PHASE 3B COMMUNICATION PRODUCTS

OWMC MAILING LIST

During Phase 3B, there were approximately 500 additions to the OWMC mailing list, which now totalled approximately 3,600 entries. A postage-paid address change card was circulated to everyone on the OWMC mailing list to update OWMC's information on their organization.

PHASE 3 FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT PROCESS REPORT

The Phase 3 Facilities Development Process Report, the Appendix to the Phase 3 Report and accompanying technical reports were deposited for public review at the government libraries, Ontario university libraries and regional libraries previously listed and at OWMC's candidate sites and vicinity libraries.

PHASE 3 FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT PROCESS REPORT SUMMARY

The highlights of the Phase 3 Facilities Development Process Report were outlined in this summary report and distributed to those on the mailing list.

VIDEO: "INDUSTRIAL WASTE - THREAT, INSULT AND CHALLENGE"

A 15 minute videotape on hazardous wastes and their treatment was distributed, together with script and glossary, throughout the Ontario library system in November 1983.

Cable television stations in candidate areas also received copies of the videotape for broadcast. Additional copies of the video were deposited in teacher resource centres and were made available on request from OWMC.

OWMC EXCHANGE

In Phase 3B, OWMC published two issues of the Exchange. The first one entitled "Site Selection Progress Report" was released in November, 1983 and the second entitled "Site Selection Update" was released in January 1984.

5.4 MEDIA COVERAGE

On May 17, 1983 a press conference was held in Toronto to announce the completion of interim Phase 3 and to begin part B of Phase 3 of OWMC's Facilities Development Process. Media representatives from Toronto and the vicinity attended and a media kit was delivered to daily and weekly newspapers outside the city. An audio cassette and slides were distributed by courier to 13 TV stations and an audio cassette was sent to 36 radio stations outside Toronto for release at the time of the press conference.

Arrangements were made for follow-up interviews with the chairman and president and other OWMC representatives following the press conference.

OWMC also hosted two media seminars; the first was held in Hamilton on September 22, 1983 and the second in Niagara Falls on September 29, 1983. The purpose of the seminars was to provide an opportunity for the media to discuss in more detail how the site selection process would proceed and the type of waste treatment and disposal technology to be employed. A total of 91 media representatives from throughout Southern Ontario were invited to attend these seminars.

5.5. ISSUES AND CONCERN IN PHASE 3B

Siting continued to be the primary focus of attention during Phase 3B. The avoidance of transportation risk coupled with a desire to avoid populated urban areas was supported by the public. There were still concerns associated with the impact of OWMC-related traffic on local roads. As before, locating on prime agriculture land was viewed as an infringement on agro-business and community lifestyle. Other impacts of concern involved air and water quality, property devaluation, noise and odour. It was felt that people should be compensated for any detrimental impact.

Support for contingency planning was again expressed. People continued to query OWMC about plans and responsibilities associated with emergency events. OWMC committed itself to provide funding for equipment and training to deal with such potential situations.

The debate over centralized versus decentralized facilities continued with no consensus resulting. The public also questioned the need for a claybase for facilities other than the landfill. OWMC stressed the importance of secondary protection for all facility components.

Questions regarding the technical components of the facility became more specific in Phase 3B. The public expressed concern over the evaluation of alternatives to the rotary kiln and the landfill. There was general support for the concept of treating wastes at the source of generation.

There were pointed queries related to perceived harmful stack emissions and leachate. The public continued to have concerns over the safety and health risks of the proposed facility.

There was mixed debate on the importation of waste to OWMC. On one hand, the public did not support accepting waste from other jurisdictions. However, on the other hand, it was noted that if OWMC did treat U.S. wastes from the Niagara Falls, New York area, for example, Ontario as a whole would benefit from a cleaner Lake Ontario environment. OWMC repeated that it would accept imported wastes only on a reciprocal basis.

Strong support for the 4Rs continued in Phase 3B, with the public stating that OWMC should take an active role in encouraging waste reduction, reuse, recovery and recycling by industry. This was supported by OWMC.

As in Phase 3A, the public raised the issue of OWMC's pricing strategy. OWMC would be expected to charge true costs thereby not encouraging industry to produce more waste, but at the same time provide an incentive to industry to utilize the facilities.

OWMC was encouraged to continue to examine and inventory the waste management system in Ontario. The public was unclear about OWMC's mandate and asked whether OWMC would handle certain waste types such as PCBs and nuclear or radioactive wastes. OWMC's mandate includes the treatment of PCBs but nuclear wastes are a federal responsibility.

The public continued to request appropriate funding to assist them in the review of technical reports, hearing participation and remedial measures such as the establishment of a perpetual care trust fund. OWMC noted that funding would be made available. The public continued to express concerns over effective regulation and control, but as OWMC pointed out, the Ministry of the Environment has regulatory authority. OWMC must comply with regulations like any other proponent.

Public education programs along with broad public involvement and access to technical information were again strongly endorsed by the public during this phase. OWMC noted that all published technical reports and videotapes on hazardous waste were on deposit at local libraries throughout Ontario. The video was also sent to teacher resource centres.

A complete summary of the Phase 3B issues and concerns is listed in Appendix D.3B, pages 1 through 27.

6.0 PUBLIC CONSULTATION: PHASE 4A

6.1 INTRODUCTION

This section outlines the major public consultation activities that took place after the announcement of the eight candidate sites in March, 1984.

During this phase, the public consultation activities focussed on the candidate site communities. At the same time, however, OWMC increased its contact with the more broadly based interest groups and others throughout the province who were interested in OWMC's efforts to site and build a province-wide industrial waste management system in Ontario.

On several occasions throughout Phase 4A, OWMC sought direction and assistance from the public on information required for each candidate site, the preferred site selection process and the technologies chosen for the proposed waste treatment and disposal facilities. The information received, particularly on the characteristics of each candidate site, enabled OWMC to gain a better understanding of each site's various strengths and weaknesses, and allowed the sites to be compared on an equal basis. The following is a description of the major Phase 4A activities involving public input.

6.2 OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

The following are the major activities of the Phase 4A Public Consultation Program.

INFORMATION DAYS

In April 1984, following the announcement of the eight candidate sites, "information days" were held in each of the site communities to give local citizens an opportunity to discuss their concerns and to learn more about OWMC's approach to selecting the preferred site. Over 900 people attended these meetings.

THE WALK AND TALK PROGRAM

In June 1984, a "Walk and Talk" field study program was conducted on and around each candidate site involving approximately 400 personal interviews and 730 additional drop-off questionnaires, of which 334 were filled out and returned.

The "Walk and Talk" program enabled OWMC and the site selection team to compile a great deal of statistical data on farm operations, family household structures, property descriptions, uses of property, geological and biological features, surface water and the social and economic characteristics of the community. Most of this information was not available from sources other than site and site-vicinity residents and local farm operators. (For further details see: Site Selection Process Phase 4A: Selection of a Preferred Site(s). Social Analysis. Prepared by Institute of Environmental Research. November 1985).

The information collected in this program contributed to the evaluation and comparison of the candidate sites. The program also gave local residents and farm operators an opportunity to express their concerns about the possible effects of OWMC's proposed facilities and to have input in the site selection process.

INTERVIEWS WITH BUSINESS OWNERS

In the summer of 1984, OWMC's consultants interviewed 157 businesses in the vicinity of the candidate sites to obtain their reaction and response to OWMC's activities. These businesses included commercial and industrial enterprises, agricultural operations, home businesses, tourist and recreational facilities.

The respondents were divided into three categories: the businesses that probably would be positively affected by OWMC's presence; the businesses that would likely be negatively affected by OWMC's presence; and the businesses that would not be affected on way or the other. The number and characteristics of these businesses were used as a factor in the Phase 4A site selection process.

WORKING GROUP MEETINGS

Twenty meetings were held between OWMC representatives and working groups from the candidate site communities to deal with reports which were issued in January, 1985. These reports described the work involved in Phase 3 which led to the selection of the eight candidate sites.

SITE SELECTION WORKSHOPS (FACTORS)

In January 1985, OWMC issued a Phase 4A factors document which provided a preliminary list of 43 factors being considered in the comparative evaluation of the eight candidate sites. In late January, OWMC held two factor clarification workshops with citizens' groups and others from each candidate site community. These workshops gave citizens an opportunity to review, clarify and comment on the comprehensiveness of the factors. As a result of comments received at these workshops, several factors were either added, modified or changed.

INFORMATION MEETINGS ON FACILITY DESIGN

In May and June of 1985, OWMC and its engineering consultants, held three meetings with candidate site community groups to present and review the preliminary engineering design of the proposed waste treatment and disposal facilities. Prior to these meetings, OWMC issued a report (Status Report on Facility Design; Monenco Limited, April 1985) describing the conceptual design and operations of the proposed waste treatment and disposal technologies.

At these meetings, issues such as air emissions, the four major treatment and disposal processes and the operating and safety features of the proposed facility were discussed.

PROVINCIAL GROUP MEETINGS

In December 1984, and again in April 1985, meetings were held with 11 provincial groups representing industrial, municipal, agricultural and environmental interests to review the OWMC's Public Consultation Program.

PROVINCIAL QUESTIONNAIRE

A province-wide questionnaire (total distribution of 3,750) was distributed to obtain comments on the effectiveness of OWMC's communications efforts. A total of 675 questionnaires (about 20%) were filled out and returned.

SITE SELECTION WORKSHOPS (PROCESS)

In January 1985, four meetings were held with 33 community leaders from each candidate site municipality and surrounding municipalities who had not participated in the working groups. The purpose of these meetings was to provide community leaders with an opportunity to review and comment on the OWMC's site selection process.

PROVINCE-WIDE SERIES OF MEETINGS

OWMC officials held a series of public meetings in London, Sarnia, Kingston, Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie, and Thunder Bay in early 1985, to discuss OWMC's waste management efforts and to encourage a better understanding of industrial waste management issues. A total of 507 people attended these meetings.

SITE SELECTION WORKSHOPS (FACTOR REVIEW)

In July of 1985, 74 individuals representing a wide cross-section of groups and organizations from throughout the province attended two site selection workshops held by OWMC and its consultants. The purpose of the workshops was to give interested citizens an opportunity to review and comment on two aspects of the site selection process: the ranking of risk and impact factors, and the issues and tradeoffs among the candidate sites. Prior to the workshops, the participants were issued two volumes (275 pages) of background material which described in detail the site selection process, the factors being applied in this process and the major issues and tradeoffs that had emerged.

During the site selection workshops, participants were divided into a number of working groups and were asked to provide their own ranking of the risk and impact factors. OWMC's staff and consultants moved from group to group to discuss any points of concern before the groups deliberated on the factor rankings.

Local and regional transportation received the highest ranking among the risk factors, with hydrogeology and air emissions ranked second and third. Among the impact factors, disruption of residents adjacent to the site was ranked highest with agricultural resources rating second.

Following the workshops, OWMC's site selection team analysed the documented factor rankings along with other comments received. The site selection team then compared the workshop factor rankings with the preliminary rankings which were established prior to the workshops.

As a result of this analysis, a number of changes were made to the list of factors and their rankings. (For further details see: Phase 4A Site Selection Process, Selection of a Preferred Site(s). OWMC. Prepared by M.M. Dillon Ltd. 1986.)

FUNDING FOR REVIEW OF PHASE 3B TECHNICAL REPORTS

In November 1984, OWMC announced a funding program to provide citizens' groups with financial assistance to hire their own consultants to independently review and examine thirteen Phase 3B technical reports. To select an impartial adjudicator for the funding program, a search committee consisting of the Honourable Pauline McGibbon, former Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and Dr. Donald Rickerd, President of the Donner Canadian Foundation, was asked to identify person to make decisions on the allocation of funds. After a careful analysis of candidates, the committee recommended the appointment of Mr. John W. Beaver as the Funding Adjudicator. Mr. Beaver recently retired as general manager of Northern Canada Power Commission and now serves as a member of the board of directors of the Canada Council for Native Business. Mr. Beaver considered all applicants for funding and awarded a total of $102,000 to various citizens' groups and individuals in 1985. (Appendix E, Summaries of Public Funding Programs outlines the recipients, amounts of funding and the areas of technical review.)

BRIEFS SUBMITTED TO OWMC

Thirty-two briefs were submitted to OWMC during Phase 4A by public and private interest groups, municipalities and regions. The briefs were reviewed and considered by OWMC staff and letters were sent to the authors responding to the issues and questions raised. In addition, issues raised in the briefs were used in the identification of site selection factors and the weighing of issues and tradeoffs.

Letters Received by OWMC

During Phase 4A, OWMC received and responded to a total of 382 letters from citizens interested in OWMC's activities. The major areas of concern expressed in these letters were:

- transportation of toxic wastes;
- air emissions from OWMC's facility;
- ground water (wellwater) contamination from leaking landfill;
- surface water contamination;
- long-term safety of nearby residents;
- compensation for any future health problems incurred as a result of the facility operations;
- locating the facility in southern Ontario as opposed to the less populated regions in northern Ontario;
- potential threat to agriculture and rural lifestyle;
- explosions on site;
- loss of land value - compensation issues;
- site selection rationale;
- reduction, reuse, recovery and recycling;
- alternative technologies - e.g., mobile facilities;
- impact on tourism;
- visual and noise impacts of the facility;
- safety concerns; and
- effect on future generations.

Public consultation opportunities in Phase 4A are listed in Appendix A5.

6.3 PHASE 4A COMMUNICATION PRODUCTS

OWMC PRIMER/BACKGROUNDER - "HAZARDOUS WASTE LET'S - TREAT THEM RIGHT" (MAY 1984)

Copies of this citizens' primer on industrial waste generation, treatment and disposal were distributed to interested citizens upon request. A post paid mail-back coupon was included with the primer as a means of soliciting comments and feedback.

OWMC EXCHANGE

Two issues of Exchange were published in Phase 4A. The first dealt primarily with the site selection process while the second focused on OWMC's waste reduction program.

HAZARDOUS WASTE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCE KIT

A Hazardous Waste Kit of secondary school educational resource materials on hazardous waste was developed by the Federation of Ontario Naturalists in co-operation with OWMC. This became available in January 1985.

The educational materials in the kit focus on the interface between science, technology and society with an emphasis on "science for the informed citizen". The kit provides detailed lesson plans, study material, activities and quizzes relevant to current curriculum goals of Ontario secondary schools.

Over 200 kits have been distributed to high schools, libraries and other organizations around the province.

THE DISPOSAL GAME

Adapted from the Disposal Game published by the Metro Toxicant Program in Seattle, Washington, this educational board game is based on the need to dispose of household hazardous waste.

OWMC BACKGROUNDER - QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

This four page document provided responses to questions raised by the public on issues regarding OWMC' industrial wastes, the site selection process and site acquisition.

OWMC BACKGROUNDER - PROPERTY ACQUISITION AND COMPENSATION

This four page publication provided a summary of OWMC's preliminary position on the issues of property acquisition and local compensation.

"HAZARDOUS WASTES - LET'S TREAT THEM RIGHT" - AN AUDIO VISUAL PRESENTATION

This 15 minute film/video outlined OWMC's plans and the proposed technologies. Copies of the film or video were distributed free of charge to libraries around the province.

6.4 MEDIA COVERAGE

Advertisements were placed in major dailies in the Golden Horseshoe as well as weekly newspapers in smaller communities to announce the selection of a preferred site and the Phase 4A funding program.

A news conference was held in Hamilton to announce the selection of the site in the Township of West Lincoln on September 24, 1985. The event attracted representatives from all T.V. networks, local radio stations and all Toronto and peninsula newspapers.

A videotape which was produced for outlying T.V. stations included a statement by Dr. Chant and an explanation of the reasons why the site was selected. In addition, Dr. Chant appeared on numerous television stations and was interviewed on several radio programs.

6.5 ISSUES AND CONCERNS IN PHASE 4A

As noted in Chapter 2, Phase 4A involved the assessment of candidate sites in order to select a preferred site. Throughout this phase, siting was the most prevalent area of public concern.

The most common issue discussed on siting was transportation. The public was very concerned about the risks associated with transporting wastes, including those related to driving conditions, accidental spills and the safety of the transport vehicles. OWMC noted that a full risk analysis was undertaken and that safety was a consideration in determining the transportation mode. The proper use of access routes by truckers was another issue. The public wanted assurance that access routes would not cause undue congestion or risk to existing users such as school buses and farm machinery.

Alternative transport modes, such as rail and pipeline, were discussed. OWMC responded by stating that of all these alternatives, trucking was preferred.

Strong concern was expressed over the perceived negative impact of emissions on air and water quality, human health, and the marketability of crops and livestock. OWMC discussed the results of technical studies which indicated that OWMC would not significantly impact on these areas. Data from European sources further indicated negative agricultural impacts would not occur. Adherence by OWMC to emission standards and regulations would protect human health.

The public also queried OWMC's hydrogeologic assessment studies. Concern was expressed about the adequacy of the drilling program, the proximity of gas wells and the importance of clay in the siting process.

Socio-economic factors such as stress, community cohesion and property devaluation were also raised during Phase 4A. OWMC noted that a socio-economic survey would be one tool used to receive information from area residents on related issues. Compensation to residents for negative impacts was supported by the public.

Specific questions regarding the operation of the incinerator arose. The public wanted details about incineration temperature, the level of destruction and removal efficiency, stack height, and the effects of a shutdown. Concerns about emissions were still high. The public was skeptical about emission standards in general, and OWMC's ability to achieve the promised minimum destruction and removal efficiency of 99.99%.

As in previous phases, the safety of the landfill was queried. The public expressed support for alternative disposal options such as above ground storage (warehouses) and deep well injection.

General concern was stated about the quality, quantity and fate of liquid effluent leaving the site. OWMC's option of total versus partial solidification was discussed as a means of limiting effluent discharges.

The public also discussed the issue of contingency planning in the event of emergency situations such as a plant malfunction or power outage. Auxiliary power, failsafe designs and monitoring would be used by OWMC to avoid, or if necessary, deal with such events.

Strong support for the 4Rs continued in Phase 4A. Alternatives such as on site treatment or the use of existing commercial treatment capacity were also discussed. OWMC's ability to accurately assess waste quantities and screen/test wastes was questioned. OWMC responded by describing the proposed laboratory and its procedures.

As in other phases, the public queried OWMC's pricing policy and how OWMC intended to ensure that industry would send its wastes to OWMC. The price charged by OWMC must be market sensitive, but still encourage waste reduction.

The public continued to support intervenor funding programs and stated that OWMC should not be exempt from the Environmental Assessment Act. (The exemption was removed in July, 1985 during Phase 4A.)

OWMC's lack of regulatory authority was again discussed. The issue of insurance and liability was raised, with OWMC committing to full responsibility for goods once received at the facility gate.

Finally, as in all the previous phases, the public continued to stress the importance of full access to information and public input in the decision-making process.

A summary of the Phase 4A issues, concerns and OWMC's responses are contained in Appendix D.4A, pages 1 through 43.

7.0 PUBLIC CONSULTATION IN PHASE 4B

7.1 INTRODUCTION

Phase 4B began immediately following the announcement of the preferred site in September, 1985. During Phase 4B, OWMC's public consultation activities focused on the activities of assessing site conditions and refining the design of the facility. OWMC sought advice and concerns from residents living and working in the West Lincoln area, those living along the proposed access route, representatives of provincial and regional, environmental, agricultural and industry groups, as well as government ministries and agencies. For purposes of this report, Phase 4B concludes in September 1988, during the final completion stages of OWMC's draft Environmental Assessment.

It was during this phase that OWMC's ongoing Pre-Submission Consultation Program was formalized under the Environmental Assessment Submission in preparation for public hearings in Phase 5. Also, in January 1986, OWMC opened its regional office in the Township of West Lincoln to provide a more convenient avenue for local residents to express concerns or make inquiries of OWMC.

An increase in public activities to monitor OWMC's project and to review OWMC's technical reports occurred during Phase 4B as a result of the intervenor funding program. A wide range of meetings between the public and OWMC staff and its consultants included, for example, interviews, small group meetings and open houses as part of OWMC's Phase 4B consultation and site assessment activities. (Supporting OWMC technical reports also describe specific consultation activities with governments and the public by OWMC consultants.)

7.2 OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

PROVINCIAL ADVISORY GROUP

In December 1985, representatives of some 25 provincial environmental, agricultural and industry groups were invited to participate in an OWMC advisory group. The first meeting was held in January 1986, at which time the proposed terms of reference for the group were discussed. Two representatives from West Lincoln Township and the Region of Niagara were invited to attend subsequent meetings.

The objectives of the series of workshops were:

a) "to provide an opportunity for key interest group leaders and members of the public to obtain information about OWMC's activities and plans;

b) to provide mechanisms whereby individuals and groups can comment on OWMC's reports and studies in a spirit of cooperation and trust;

c) to facilitate a mutual education process involving leaders of key organizations and the OWMC staff leading to the completion of a proposal which is technically sound, environmentally safe, economically feasible and socially acceptable to most of the interested public of Ontario."

Two other meetings in Phase 4B were held in March and June 1986. Topics discussed included: Phase 4B consultation program, update on engineering design, recycling and waste reduction, the need for the facility and alternative technologies. Discussion papers were circulated to the members two weeks prior to each meeting.

Some members of the advisory group felt that the meetings were designed simply so that OWMC would have the opportunity to provide the groups with information on its proposal, even though discussion did take place on a wide range of issues of interest and concern to the group. Over time, attendance began to decrease. It was decided then to discontinue future meetings. However, OWMC continued to keep the member organizations informed of OWMC's progress through mailings and meetings arranged through OWMC's Provincial Contact Program.

PROVINCIAL CONTACT PROGRAM

To maintain contact with provincial interest groups, OWMC initiated a contact program during the summer of 1987. The purpose of the program was to meet informally to discuss the concerns of interest groups and follow-up, where required, with a full meeting that would provide the interest groups with an opportunity to discuss OWMC's proposal with staff and consultants.

Approximately 30 groups had been contacted by the end of August 1988. As an example, in-depth meetings were held with the Ontario Federation of Agriculture and the United Church of Canada.

PROVINCE-WIDE MEETINGS

In the spring of 1986, OWMC sponsored a series of public information meetings at seven locations around the Province of Ontario. Meetings were held in Kitchener, North Bay, Sudbury, Timmins, Peterborough, Windsor and Barrie between March 5 and April 16, 1986. The purpose of these meetings was to facilitate the exchange of information between the OWMC and the interested public, and to provide an opportunity for people in communities remote from Toronto to meet and discuss their concerns related to hazardous waste management with OWMC personnel.

The specific goals of the meetings were:

- to identify, mobilize and document public interest in OWMC's work;
- to demonstrate leadership in the development of a hazardous waste treatment facility;
- to inform the public and interest groups of OWMC's plans; and
- to provide a forum where groups and individuals could comment on OWMC's work to date.

Each of the seven meetings attracted about 100 interested citizens, government officials, university students, industry representatives and environmental group leaders.

FUNDING FOR REVIEW OF PHASE 4A TECHNICAL REPORTS

Over 40 volumes of technical reports describing the site selection process undertaken in Phase 4A were distributed by OWMC. Complete sets of reports were sent to about 25 individuals and organizations, mostly within the Region of Niagara. In addition, the reports were placed in 70 libraries across the province to ensure that interested citizens could obtain copies easily. The reports document the site selection process and include a detailed description of the engineering design features of the proposed facility.

In January 1986, a second intervenor funding program was announced to provide groups and individuals with financial assistance for the review of the Phase 4A technical reports. A total of $170,000 was awarded by the independent adjudicator Mr. John W. Beaver to applicants representing the Niagara Falls Chamber of Commerce, Ontario Archaeological Society, Ontario Institute of Agrologists, the Group of Eight (a coalition of citizens' groups) and a few individuals with special interests in OWMC's proposed facility. (See Appendix E for Summaries of Public Funding Programs.)

FUNDING FOR REVIEW BY MUNICIPALITIES

OWMC agreed to provide the Township of West Lincoln with the financial assistance it needed to monitor OWMC's project. Approximately $160,000 went towards staff salaries and administrative costs incurred by the Township up to December 1986. Since then, OWMC has continued to provide funds for these purposes up to December 1988.

In addition, the Township received funding to hire consultants to review OWMC's technical reports. To date, it has received an approximate total of $1,117,250 for this review and its administration costs.

OWMC also agreed to reimburse the Regional Municipality of Niagara in the amount of about $430,000 for work related to OWMC's project from January 1986 to December 1987.

PHASE 4B TECHNICAL REVIEW SESSION

A Saturday meeting on May 3, 1986 in St. Catharines was held by OWMC so that interested citizens and government officials could discuss their questions and provide their comments directly to the OWMC consultants who conducted the 4B site assessment work.

FUNDING FOR REVIEW OF PHASE 4B TECHNICAL REPORTS

Fourteen reports describing the site assessment process undertaken in Phase 4B were distributed to OWMC's mailing list of interested individuals, organizations and ministries and agencies. In addition, these reports were placed in libraries to ensure full access for all citizens.

In November 1987, a further intervenor funding program was announced to provide groups and individuals with financial assistance for the review of 14 Phase 4B technical reports consisting of 28 volumes which document the detailed site assessment and impact management studies done for the preferred West Lincoln site. The funding adjudicator, Mr. John Beaver, continued to allocate funds on behalf of OWMC. Over a three year period, almost $300,000 has been awarded to eligible groups and individuals for their review of OWMC technical reports. The allocation of funds to review OWMC's work continues. (See Appendix E for Summaries of Public Funding Programs.)

OWMC REGIONAL OFFICE

As part of OWMC's commitment to public consultation and in response to public suggestions in previous phases, OWMC opened a regional office in the Township of West Lincoln in January, 1986. The purpose of this office is to offer residents the convenience of expressing their comments and concerns directly to OWMC staff without having to leave their municipality. The office also provides OWMC with community liaison capabilities.

General information, current documents and new publications are readily accessible through the regional office in Smithville.

As of the end of August 1988, the regional office had serviced about 2,950 telephone and drop-in inquiries from a range of individuals including residents, students and educators, government, the media and environmental and citizen groups. Regional office staff have, on average, made 2 formal presentations a month to various groups and organizations throughout the Region of Niagara.

DROP-IN CENTRES

In addition to the establishment of OWMC's regional office in Smithville, OWMC held drop-in centres about twice a month in the municipalities of Lincoln, Pelham and Niagara-on-the-Lake during the months of November 1986 and February 1987. These drop-in centres provided more convenient access to OWMC for those members of communities within the Region of Niagara. Advertisements in local newspapers invited the public to meet OWMC staff to discuss any issues and concerns about the proposed project.

LIBRARY DAYS IN NIAGARA REGION

With a similar purpose to the drop-in centres, libraries in the Region of Niagara were visited to provide the communities with easy access to information about OWMC and an opportunity to discuss their concerns.

REGIONAL AND LOCAL MEETINGS

On-going meetings were held with Regional and West Lincoln staff, consultants, elected representatives and interest groups to discuss all OWMC-related topics including emergency response planning, budgets and other technical issues.

OPEN HOUSES

Nine open houses were held in the Region of Niagara during Phase 4B. Open houses were scheduled from 4:00 p.m. until 10:00 p.m. in Vineland, Smithville and Wellandport. The purpose of the open houses was to:

a) provide the public with the opportunity to become better informed about the decision to select the LF-9C West Lincoln site as the preferred site; and

b) to provide OWMC personnel and consultants with the opportunity to hear the public's initial reaction to the decision.

Information displays were prepared which explained OWMC's mandate, waste quantities, facility design, Phase 4B schedule, risk assessment and siting activities. An average of about 60 people attended each open house.

EUROPEAN TOUR

OWMC sponsored and funded a tour of hazardous waste management facilities in Western Europe, in conjunction with a tour on Swedish Energy-from-Waste facilities (EFWs) organized by the Swedish Trade Council, from September 5 to September 20, 1987.

Participants included representatives from the Region of Niagara's OWMC Steering Committee, its legal counsel and some consultants, the Ecological and Environmental Advisory Committee, a sub-committee of the Region's Standing Committee - Planning and Development Committee, the Township of West Lincoln, a St. Catharines Standard newspaper reporter and OWMC representatives.

Although the itinerary was hectic, the participants were able to review the technologies being used, the operation of these facilities and to discuss with members of the communities, regulators, equipment/technology suppliers, operators and political party representatives their experiences with the management and operation of hazardous waste facilities in West Germany and Sweden. For example, in Ebenhausen, West Germany, the GSB facility was visited as well as the HIM waste facility in Biebesheim. Participants reviewed the SAKAB national waste facility in Kumla, Sweden and waste incinerators in Hogdalen, Karlskoga, Uppsala, Malmo and Kristianstad, Sweden.

BRIEFS/SUBMISSIONS AND LETTERS

Twenty written briefs and submissions were received by OWMC during Phase 4B. These were carefully reviewed by OWMC staff and consultants and formed the basis of continued technical meetings.

Approximately 350 letters pertaining to information and publication requests and 400 telephone inquiries were handled by the Toronto office.

REGIONAL RESIDENT MEETINGS

Four day-long meetings were held within the Region of Niagara involving individuals and group representatives interested in and concerned about the proposed OWMC facility in West Lincoln. Half-hour appointments were scheduled so that interested citizens could meet and discuss their concerns directly with Dr. Chant and other OWMC staff and consultants. These meetings were held in Smithville, Vineland, Wellandport and Thorold.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE WORKING GROUP MEETINGS

During 1987, thirteen preliminary meetings were held between representatives of each Municipal Control Group in Niagara and OWMC staff and consultants to discuss emergency response issues.

In summer of 1988, OWMC initiated the establishment of an Emergency Response Working Group (ERWG) involving 12 area municipalities, the Regional Municipality of Niagara and some Ontario government ministries to facilitate a review of OWMC's on-site Emergency Response Plans and an assessment of off-site emergency response requirements and capabilities in the Regional Municipality of Niagara. The ERWG is now meeting regularly and will identify gaps and weaknesses in emergency response capabilities, assess options for strengthening emergency response strategy which takes into account OWMC's operations and capabilities will be in place prior to the commencement of operations, should the facility be approved. OWMC has agreed to provide secretariat support for the ERWG as well as specialist emergency response service where these are required.

BUSINESS LUNCHEONS

Informal luncheons were held between local business owners and OWMC staff in late 1987 and 1988. These meetings provided an opportunity to discuss local concerns. For example, real estate, in and out migration, community monitoring and effects on agricultural production were discussed.

"KITCHEN TABLE" MEETINGS

Thirteen meetings were held in private homes within the Region of Niagara and the Township of West Lincoln between individuals and group representatives interested in meeting Dr. Chant personally to discuss various issues of local concern. Similar meetings were scheduled between interested individuals and OWMC's consultants.

SITE ASSESSMENT MEETINGS

Several meetings were held throughout late summer and fall of 1987 to discuss results of the Phase 4B technical assessments of OWMC's preferred site and the surrounding community and region. West Lincoln Township and Niagara Region officials and site, adjacent area and access route residents were notified of these results in a document OWMC published titled: Background Material for the Ontario Waste Management Corporation Phase 4B Public Consultation Site Assessment Meetings 1987. These results were also summarized in the report, OWMC and the West Lincoln Community: Managing Change and circulated to all residents within five kilometres of the site and throughout the community.

Meetings were arranged to review the site assessment activities, verify OWMC's information on existing local conditions and to discuss and obtain feedback on the potential impacts and preferred mitigation and compensation options with various affected groups.

For example, a general meeting was convened with all the potentially most directly impacted property owners on July 21, 1987 at OWMC's regional office. Subsequently, OWMC met with individuals of that group in their homes to discuss the Phase 4B results in greater detail. In addition, six cluster meetings were held to provide property owners both within and outside the area of direct potential impact an opportunity to review the findings and discuss their concerns.

The issues and concerns raised by these residents and OWMC's responses to them during this consultation activity are summarized in the OWMC publication, The Questions You Asked/The Answers We Gave: A Community Discussion, summer 1987.

Public consultation activities during Phase 4B are listed in Appendix A6.

7.3 PHASE 4B COMMUNICATION PRODUCTS

DISCUSSION PAPERS

Discussion papers were prepared and distributed to the provincial advisory group members, interested government officials, and citizens living or working in the West Lincoln Township area. The papers included information on various aspects of OWMC's proposal and were prepared as a vehicle for stimulating public discussion of some key issues. OWMC believed that a public discussion of key issues prior to the finalization of the Environmental Assessment Submission would assist the Corporation in preparing a more publicly acceptable proposal.

OWMC EXCHANGE

Four issues of Exchange were published during Phase 4B. Each issue was distributed to over 5,000 individuals and groups. It included articles on: the outcome of the site selection process, the OWMC laboratory in Burlington, information on technical reports, the opening of the regional office in Smithville and facts on waste management technologies.

"UPDATE" (LOCAL NEWSLETTER)

A local newsletter, focusing on issues and concerns related to the West Lincoln site, was published and distributed to households and organizations in the Township of West Lincoln and the Region of Niagara. Initially, over 30,000 copies of the tabloid newsletter were printed. This later expanded to include 75,000 households, individuals and organizations. The newsletter contains articles on: site assessment activities, the plasma arc technology, and the OWMC regional office. Its purpose is to provide a mechanism by which people living or working in the vicinity of the site can readily obtain up-to-date information about OWMC's activities and community concerns. Six issues were published during Phase 4B.

OWMC BACKGROUND PAPERS

Three OWMC backgrounders were printed in 1986 to provide specific information on various topics. They were: "Facts About...The Rotary Kiln Incineration Process"; "Facts About...The Physical/Chemical Treatment and Solidification Process"; and "Facts About...Emergency Response Planning". These fact sheets were distributed along with the newsletter EXCHANGE to some 5,000 names on the mailing list. Later, the fact sheets were reprinted as articles in the newsletter, Update.

COURIER NEWSLETTER

Beginning in June 1988, OWMC began to publish a newsletter to discuss a single issue in detail. "A Responsible Approach to Industrial Hazardous Waste Management" was the title of the June issue of Courier. This was the first in a series which addresses questions related to hazardous waste management.

WASTE REDUCTION PROGRAM BULLETIN

There is a growing awareness of the benefits of good waste management practice that focuses on the 4Rs. This awareness has been encouraged by OWMC through a variety of avenues. OWMC publishes and distributes a Waste Reduction Bulletin to approximately 1,200 generators. This bulletin is primarily aimed at providing industry with information and advice on waste reduction technologies and methods. It is an adjunct to the Ontario Waste Exchange and other OWMC endeavours regarding the 4Rs. Six issues were published during Phase 4B.

In 1987, OWMC published a Waste Audit and Reduction Manual and sold approximately 1,000 copies throughout North America. OWMC is also conducting regular workshops throughout Ontario on the use of the materials and methodology outlined in the manual. Other opportunities to discuss hte 4Rs include participation at seminars, conferences and trade shows, and advertisements in selected periodicals.

VIDEO "HAZARDOUS WASTES: LET'S TREAT THEM RIGHT" (UPDATED)

This was an update of the video prepared in Phase 4A to reflect the most up-to-date level of information about OWMC's plans and proposed technologies. Copies were distributed free of charge to libraries around the province.

VIDEO "SITE LF-9C"

This film/video outlined the reasons for the selection of the site LF-9C in West Lincoln and provided a pictorial view of the site and surrounding community. Copies of the film or video were provided free of charge to libraries around the province.

7.4 MEDIA COVERAGE

Notices for the Open Houses held in 1985-1986 were placed in local weekly newspapers and on radio in the Region of Niagara. These notices were also run in the Toronto Star and other major papers in the Golden Horseshoe.

When the OWMC regional office was officially opened in January 1986 in Smithville, notices were also placed in the weekly newspapers within the Region. Announcements about the Phase 4B funding program were made via news releases and paid notices.

A series of notices were placed in local newspapers in and around the seven cities visited as part of the province-wide tour. Meetings were held with editorial boards and key reporters to stimulate coverage of the public meeting and the issue of hazardous waste management.

On January 15, 1987, a press conference was held in Smithville to describe OWMC's proposed two-stage Environmental Assessment approach and to outline the contents of its first draft Plan Stage EA. This report described the need for a waste management facility, alternatives to a central facility, selected technologies and site selection rationale. Copies of the draft Plan Stage EA were sent to government and public for review and comments.

7.5 ISSUES AND CONCERNS IN PHASE 4B

Phase 4B involved detailed site assessment work and a refinement of facility design. Public consultation was aimed primarily at obtaining input from the citizens of the West Lincoln and Region of Niagara communities. Nevertheless, contact was maintained with interest groups throughout the province.

Facility siting continued to be the major issue of discussion. Concern over the safety of access routes and the risks and impacts of OWMC-related traffic was reiterated. OWMC assured the public that its transportation and risk assessment analyses addressed such issues.

Since the Township of West Lincoln is an agricultural community, the public continued to express the opinion that OWMC emissions will have detrimental effects on surrounding air and water quality, human health, and crops and livestock. OWMC operations involving emergency response and contingency planning were again questioned. OWMC will provide primary emergency response procedures and OWMC staff will have training and equipment to deal with any emergency within the plant. Discussions between

OWMC and local municipalities and the Regional Municipality of Niagara have begun regarding safety and emergency response plans. OWMC is committed to co-operate with, and assist municipal and regional authorities in preparing emergency plans and recovery procedures and accepting contaminated material recovered during clean-up of a spill.

If OWMC were to locate in West Lincoln, residents felt that these living adjacent to the site and along access routes should be fully compensated for OWMC-related impacts such as noise, dust, odour, property devaluation and potential damage to farm produce. OWMC noted in meetings with residents that there will be compensation policies and programs for site vicinity landowners.

Members of the public wished to know how the location of OWMC's facility project might affect their local economy as far as job availability was concerned. Questions on the impact to the municipality's financial status were also raised.

It was noted by several individuals and groups that OWMC should undertake full monitoring, involving all aspects of plant operations and their impacts. This is consistent with OWMC's approach to environmental planning. OWMC's Environmental Assessment Submission outlines its monitoring program for a range of impact and risk pathways.

As in the previous phases, facility design and operations were major areas of discussion. The public continued to raise concerns about the ability of the landfill to safely contain leachate and alternative disposal options. There was concern that the rotary kiln cannot do an effective job and questions were raised about the ability of the rotary kiln to deal with PCBs and alternative incineration technologies such as the plasma arc. OWMC stated that it had reviewed alternatives but concluded that the rotary kiln is the best available for high temperature incineration.

There was also general concerns about the lifespan of the landfill, the solidification of residues, the day-to-day operations of the facility relating to its general design and the potential of human error. The proposed facility will be optimally designed and be operated by fully trained staff.

Unlike past phases, with the exception of Phase 1, the third major area of discussion dealt with OWMC's Public Consultation Program. Residents felt greater effort was required to maintain a dialogue with the local farm community. The OWMC regional office in Smithville was established so that the concerns and questions of the community residents could be more readily addressed with an office located in the proposed municipality. Dialogue with residents was also developed through "kitchen table" meetings. The local citizens also desired an opportunity to go to Europe to examine for themselves the European facilities studied by OWMC for its facility design.

The public continued to feel that OWMC had not allocated sufficient resources to addressing the 4Rs, although more information was made available by OWMC on a variety of OWMC support services aimed at promoting more waste management and reduction. Alternatives to OWMC's proposal were also discussed as was facility capacity based on estimates of waste quantities.

Finally, interest in the public hearings process grew during Phase 4B. Since OWMC was formally placed under the terms of the Environmental Assessment Act, the public queried specifics related to the nature, timing and process of OWMC's public hearings.

Appendix D.4B, pages 1 through 32 summarizes in greater detail public issues and concerns, OWMC's responses to these during Phase 4B and the EA reference to Phase 4B public issues.

8.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

OWMC's Public Consultation Program resulted in meetings with thousands of people across the province. Discussions took place in workshops, seminars, presentations, open houses, kitchen table meetings and drop-in centres. Information meetings were held in every major city in Ontario. Technical reports were placed on deposit in university and government libraries throughout the province, and more than 8,000 individuals now receive regular newsletters and other information from OWMC.

The purpose of these programs has been simple and clear from the outset: to consult with the general public, particularly those people who may be affected by OWMC's facility proposal, on the type and location of facility required, and how it will be operated.

As described earlier in this report, OWMC developed the Facilities Development Process to facilitate public discussion and input on major issues and decisions by using a step-by-step process. In this way, organizations, agencies and individuals could consult with OWMC staff and technical specialists prior to each key decision point in the process.

As a result, a wide range of issues and concerns were presented to the Corporation throughout the process. All of these comments, and the way in which they have been addressed, are summarized in OWMC's final Environmental Assessment Submission for a Waste Management System. For the purpose of this summary, it would be useful to highlight some of the major results which occurred.

During Phase 1 of the Facilities Development Process, which focused on the nature and size of Ontario's industrial waste problem and general hydrogeologic and geologic conditions throughout Southern Ontario, the public strongly urged OWMC to seek out only high impermeable soils on which to site the facility. At the conclusion of these discussions, OWMC's Phase 1 Report emphasized the value of secondary containment provided by the natural hydrogeologic setting.

Throughout Phase 1, the public repeatedly urged OWMC to actively promote the 4Rs within industry and to incorporate this effort into their own program activities. Consequently, OWMC announced in its Phase 1 Report that it would be examining ways to reduce and recycle waste and would take specific steps to ensure that this corporate goal was implemented. OWMC now has a waste reduction program staffed by full-time professionals actively engaged in providing technical assistance to plant operators throughout the province.

During Phase 2, the public expressed concern about importing industrial wastes into Ontario and asked if OWMC facilities would accept and treat waste from other jurisdictions, particularly the United States. In response, OWMC developed an explicit policy on this issue, which stated that its facility would not market its services outside Ontario and would only accept wastes from the U.S. on a reciprocal basis. OWMC continued to discuss this policy issue with the public in later stages of the Facilities Development Process and has outlined it in the Environmental Assessment.

During Phase 3A, OWMC began to identify the type and role of factors to be used in identifying candidate site areas for the facility. Several site selection workshops with representatives from environmental, industrial, agricultural and municipal organizations were held to address these issues in more detail. These workshops produced important results. For example, OWMC was urged to include more socio-economic factors earlier in the site selection process it was proposing to use, and the process was subsequently amended to reflect this concern. As well, public concerns with ground water and surface water contamination, agriculture, community impacts, and air dispersion/air quality were all reflected in the development of specific siting factors.

In Phase 4A, comments made during additional site selection workshops added to the importance given to the transportation risk factor, the role of hydrogeologic and geologic conditions in providing a second level of environmental protection, and the use of factors designed to maximize the potential for preserving agricultural land. These workshops assisted OWMC's consultants in identifying and resolving the many trade-offs that had to be made in selecting a preferred site.

Following the selection of a preferred site, meetings were held with landowners in the vicinity of the preferred site to discuss the results of OWMC's impact assessment studies. The opinions and views obtained during these discussions, which included workshops, information centres, the "Walk and Talk" program and written submissions, were instrumental in identifying potential impacts and the preferred mitigation and compensation options to be included in OWMC's Environmental Assessment. For example, property owners expressed repeated concern regarding the potential impact the facility could have on their property value. In response, OWMC developed a property value protection program, which was discussed with the community before it was included in the Environmental Assessment. In addition, OWMC proposed the establishment of a joint community/OWMC committee to monitor on-going facility operations and impacts and to address specific concerns as they arise once the facility becomes operational.

OWMC's Public Consultation Program was an integral part of the Facilities Development Process and made an important contribution to the Environmental Assessment. It has given both groups and individuals across the province and property owners living in the vicinity of the proposed facility, an opportunity to obtain information and discuss issues of concern in detail, before decisions were made, and compensation and mitigation policies developed. Ontario has never sited, constructed or operated a fully-integrated modern industrial waste treatment facility. Doing so is a complex and controversial undertaking. It cannot be done without extensive and thorough public consultation. The documented results of these efforts in OWMC's Environmental Assessment Submission for a Waste Management System demonstrate the important role it has played in this project.

APPENDIX A

PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

APPENDIX A1

PHASE 1 - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Seminars

- OWMC Seminar on Waste Management Issues
  Niagara Institute, Niagara-on-the-Lake
  January 15-17, 1982

- Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO)/OWMC Seminars on Industrial Waste Management)

  Burlington, Ontario - April 23, 1982
  Chatham, Ontario - April 30, 1982
  Cambridge, Ontario - May 14, 1982
  Kingston, Ontario - May 21, 1982
  Owen Sound, Ontario - June 4, 1982
  Oshawa, Ontario - June 18, 1982

General Meetings

- Ontario Environmental Group
  McMaster University
  December 15, 1981

- Pollution Probe
  January 8, 1982

- The Canadian Chemical Producers' Association
  January 18, 1982

- Provincial Council of Women of Ontario
  February 16, 1982

- Oakville Chamber of Commerce
  March 8, 1982

- Pollution Probe
  March 16, 1982

- The Canadian Chemical Producers' Association
  March 19, 1982

- Lambton Anti-Pollution Association
  March 28, 1982

- Sarnia Chamber of Commerce
  March 29, 1982

- Kent County Federation of Agriculture
  April 7, 1982

- Conservation Council of Ontario
  May 26, 1982

- Ontario Liquid Waste Carriers Association
  June, 1982

- Industry Group Representatives Meeting
  June 11, 1982

- Metropolitan Toronto Board of Trade
  July 19, 1982

PHASE 1 - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

General Meetings

- Regional Chairmens' Briefing Meeting
  July 16, 1982
- County Wardens' Briefing Meeting
  July 23, 1982
- Kent County Council
  June 23, 1982

Letters

- Environmental Liaison Group
  February 21, 1982

Submissions

- Town of Newcastle
  Holiday Inn
  Oshawa, Ontario
  February 8, 1982

APPENDIX A2

PHASE 2 - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Provincial Network Meetings

- Industry Group Representatives
  Four Seasons Hotel
  Toronto, Ontario
  September 21, 1982

- Environmental Liaison Group
  McMaster University
  Hamilton, Ontario
  September 23, 1982

- Ontario Federation of Agriculture - Environment Committee
  Toronto, Ontario
  September 28, 1982

- Association of Municipalities of Ontario
  Planning and Environment Committee
  Toronto, Ontario
  October 1, 1982

Regional Meetings

- Citizens Rebelling Against Waste
  North Hall
  Chatham Holiday Inn
  Chatham, Ontario
  September 29, 1982

- County of Essex
  North Hall
  Chatham Holiday Inn
  Chatham, Ontario
  September 29, 1982

- County of Kent
  North Hall
  Chatham Holiday Inn
  Chatham, Ontario
  September 29, 1982

- Township of Tilbury West
  North Hall
  Chatham Holiday Inn
  Chatham, Ontario
  September 29, 1982

- Lambton Industrial Society
  Bluewater Room
  Sarnia Holiday Inn
  Sarnia, Ontario
  October 5, 1982

- County of Lambton (Planning Department)
  Bluewater Room
  Sarnia Holiday Inn
  Sarnia, Ontario
  October 5, 1982

- Lambton Federation of Agriculture
  Bluewater Room
  Sarnia Holiday Inn
  Sarnia, Ontario
  October 5, 1982

- Lambton Anti-Pollution Association
  Bluewater Room
  Sarnia Holiday Inn
  Sarnia, Ontario
  October 5, 1982

PHASE 2 - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Regional Meetings

- Peter Shaw, Energy Education Consultant
  London City Centre
  Tower Holiday Inn
  London, Ontario
  October 7, 1982

- Provincial Council of Women of Ontario
  London City Centre
  Tower Holiday Inn
  London, Ontario
  October 7, 1982

- Huron County Council
  London City Centre
  Tower Holiday Inn
  London, Ontario
  October 7, 1982

- City of London Engineers and Citizens Coalition to Maintain the Environment
  London City Centre
  Tower Holiday Inn
  London, Ontario
  October 7, 1982

- Huron County Federation of Agriculture
  London City Centre
  Tower Holiday Inn
  London, Ontario
  October 7, 1982

- Regional Municipality of Peel - Waste Management Staff
  Toronto Metropolitan Library
  Toronto, Ontario
  October 21, 1982

- Don Cousens, M.P.P. York Centre
  Toronto Metropolitan Library
  Toronto, Ontario
  October 21, 1982

- General Motors of Canada
  Toronto Metropolitan Library
  Toronto, Ontario
  October 21, 1982

- Victoria County Council Representatives
  Toronto Metropolitan Library
  Toronto, Ontario
  October 21, 1982

PHASE 2 - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Supplemental Meetings

- Decisions on the Great Lakes Seminar
  Brock University
  St. Catharines, Ontario
  Wednesday, October 6, 1982
- City of Cornwall
  Environmental Control Committee
  Cornwall, Ontario
  Wednesday, November 17, 1982
- Canadian Chemical Producers Association
  Toronto, Ontario
  December 6, 1982
- Kent County Federation of Agriculture
  Chatham, Ontario
  December 8, 1982
- Regional Municipality of Niagara
  December 13, 1982

Written Submissions

- Great Lakes Decision Session III
  Brock University
  St. Catharines, Ontario
  Case Study - Ontario Waste Management Corporation
  Pat Hayes
  October 6, 1982
- Great Lakes Decisions Session III
  Brock University
  St. Catharines, Ontario
  Waste Management - Transportation
  Ann Pinnegar
  October 6, 1982
- Statement to Ontario Waste Management Corporation
  The Provincial Council of Women of Ontario
  October 7, 1982
- Phase 1 Report and Recommendation
  The Canadian Manufacturers' Association
  October 21, 1982
- Response to "Facilities Development Process"
  Don Cousens, M.P.P. York Centre
  October 21, 1982

PHASE 2 - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Resolutions

- The South Nation Planning Board
  October 7, 1982
- The Corporation of the Village of St. Isidore de Prescott
  October 11, 1982
- Hillview Women's Institute
  November 9, 1982
- Sunshine Women's Institute
  November 10, 1982
- Berwick Women's Institute
  November 11, 1982
- Plantagenet Women's Institute
  December 1, 1982
- Cassburn Women's Institute
  December 7, 1982

Conferences

- The Man Environment Impact and Cousteau Conferences
  Hamilton, Ontario
  October 20-23, 1982

Letters

- Chippawa Watershed Association
  October 25, 1982

APPENDIX A3

PHASE 3A - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Provincial Network Group Meetings

- Industry Representatives
  Four Seasons Hotel
  Toronto, Ontario
  January 27, 1983

- Environmental Liaison Group
  McMaster University
  Hamilton, Ontario
  February 1, 1983

- Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO)
  Toronto, Ontario
  February 3, 1983

- Ontario Federation of Agriculture
  February 9, 1983

Regional Meetings

- Malvern Radioactive Account Committee
  Toronto, Ontario
  January 25, 1983

- Mr. Carl M. Lewis
  Toronto, Ontario
  January 25, 1983

- The Greenpeace Foundation
  Toronto, Ontario
  January 25, 1983

- Town of Caledon and Regional Municipality of Peel
  Brampton, Ontario
  February 2, 1983

- Regional Municipalty of Peel Citizens Advisory Committee
  Brampton, Ontario
  February 2, 1983

- Association of Peel People Evaluating Agricultural Land
  Brampton, Ontario
  February 2, 1983

- City of Brampton
  Brampton, Ontario
  February 2, 1983

- Meadowwood Rattray Residents Association
  Brampton, Ontario
  February 2, 1983

- Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth
  Hamilton, Ontario
  February 4, 1983

- The United Church of Canada
  Hamilton, Ontario
  February 4, 1983

PHASE 3A - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Regional Meetings

- Regional Municipality of Halton
  Hamilton, Ontario
  February 4, 1983
- F. Zaporzon and City of Nanticoke
  Hamilton, Ontario
  February 4, 1983
- Town of Ancaster
  Hamilton, Ontario
  February 4, 1983
- Township of Glanbrook
  Hamilton, Ontario
  February 4, 1983
- Township of Onondaga and Citizens Against Middleport Storage of PCBs
  Hamilton, Ontario
  February 4, 1983
- Durham Chapter of the Urban Development Institute
  Oshawa, Ontario
  February 8, 1983
- Central Lake of Ontario Conservation Authority
  Oshawa, Ontario
  February 8, 1983
- Federation of Ontario Cottagers
  Oshawa, Ontario
  February 8, 1983
- Town of Newcastle
  Oshawa, Ontario
  February 8, 1983
- Town of Milton
  Oshawa, Ontario
  February 8, 1983
- Town of Ajax
  Oshawa, Ontario
  February 8, 1983
- Regional Municipality of Durham
  Oshawa, Ontario
  February 8, 1983
- Town of Pickering and East Rouge Residents Association
  Oshawa, Ontario
  February 8, 1983
- Ajax Citizens Together
  Oshawa, Ontario
  February 8, 1983
- Pickering Naturalists Association
  Oshawa, Ontario
  February 8, 1983
- Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville
  Richmond Hill, Ontario
  February 15, 1983
- Don Cousens, MPP. York Centre
  Richmond Hill, Ontario
  February 15, 1983
- Sheila Soave
  Richmond Hill, Ontario
  February 15, 1983

PHASE 3A - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Regional Meetings

- Federation of Ontario Naturalists
  Richmond Hill, Ontario
  February 15, 1983

- Binbrook Black Heath Pastoral Charge
  Richmond Hill, Ontario
  February 15, 1983

- City of Richmond Hill
  Richmond Hill, Ontario
  February 15, 1983

- Ernest and Francis Redelmeier
  Richmond Hill, Ontario
  February 15, 1983

- Provincial Council of Women of Ontario
  St. Catharines, Ontario
  February 17, 1983

- Chippawa Watershed Association
  St. Catharines, Ontario
  February 17, 1983

- Operation Clean
  St. Catharines, Ontario
  February 17, 1983

- Waste Management Committee - Niagara Chamber of Commerce
  St. Catharines, Ontario
  February 17, 1983

- Guelph University
  St. Catharines, Ontario
  February 17, 1983

- Prevervation of Agricultural Lands Society
  St. Catharines, Ontario
  February 17, 1983

- Rudy Janzen
  St. Catharines, Ontario
  February 17, 1983

- Better Understanding Committee
  St. Catharines, Ontario
  February 17, 1983

- Syntath Limited
  St. Catharines, Ontario
  February 17, 1983

- Regional Municipality of Niagara
  St. Catharines, Ontario
  February 17, 1983

- Great Lakes Tomorrow
  St. Catharines, Ontario
  February 17, 1983

- Township of Wainfleet
  St. Catharines, Ontario
  February 17, 1983

- City of Niagara Falls
  St. Catharines, Ontario
  February 17, 1983

PHASE 3A - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Supplemental Meetings

- Metro Toronto Fire Chiefs
  Toronto, Ontario
  January 6, 1983

- Preservation of Agricultural Lands Society (PALS)
  Toronto, Ontario
  January 14, 1983

- City of Welland
  Toronto, Ontario
  February 22, 1983

- City of Norfolk*
  Toronto, Ontario
  February 27, 1983

- A. MacKinnon*
  Toronto, Ontario
  March 4, 1983

- Township of Glanbrook
  Glanbrook, Ontario
  March, 7, 1983

- Regional Municipality of* Haldimand-Norfolk
  Haldimand, Ontario
  March 14, 1983

- City of Dunnville
  Dunnville, Ontario
  March 14, 1983

- City of Hamilton
  Hamilton, Ontario
  March 30, 1983

- Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth
  Hamilton, Ontario
  April 5, 1983

- Regional Municipality of Peel
  Council Chambers, City Hall
  Brampton, Ontario
  April 14, 1983

- Regional Municipality of Halton
  Toronto, Ontario
  May 9, 1983

Seminars

- OWMC Seminar on Industrial Waste Management
  Niagara Institute
  February 11-13, 1983
  Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario

(* = Denotes consultation listed in each FDP Phase Report but for which other documentation is not available)

PHASE 3A - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Written Submissions

o Resolution R83-3
Council of the Township of King
January 17, 1983

o Resolution passed by the Council of the County of Brant
The Corporation of the County of Brant
January 19, 1983

o Resolution 83-49
Peel Regional Council
January 27, 1983

o Statement to Ontario Waste Management Corporation
Association of Peel People Evaluation Agricultural Land
February 2, 1983

o List of Questions submitted to OWMC
Regional Municipality of Halton
February 4, 1983

o Statement to Ontario Waste Management Corporation
Ajax Citizens Together
February 8, 1983

o List of Questions submitted to OWMC
Town of Milton
February 8, 1983

o Statement to Ontario Waste Management Corporation
Sheila Soave
February 9, 1983

o Niagara Regional Chamber of Commerce
St. Catharines, Ontario
February 11, 1983

o Statement to Ontario Waste Management Corporation
Don Cousens, MPP, York Centre
February 15, 1983

o Statement to Ontario Waste* Management Corporation
Town of Whitchurch - Stouffville
February 15, 1983

o Statement to Ontario Waste Management Corporation
Binbrook Black Heath Pastoral Charge
February 15,1983

o Motion to Ontario Waste* Management Corporation
Waste Disposal Committee
February 16, 1983

o Report to Ontario Waste Management Corporation
University of Guelph
February 17, 1983

o Statement to Ontario Waste Management Corporation
Chippawa Watershed Association
February 17, 1983

o Statement to Ontario Waste Management Corporation
St. Catharines Council of Women
February 17, 1983

o Statement to Ontario Waste Management Corporation
Preservation of Agricultural Lands Society
February 17, 1983

PHASE 3A - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Written Submissions

- Statement to Ontario Waste Management Corporation
  Syntath Limited
  February 17, 1983

- Statement to Ontario Waste Management Corporation
  Great Lakes Tomorrow Seminar Group
  Pat Hayes
  February 17, 1983

- Statement to Dr. D.A. Chant
  Council of the Corporation of the Township of Wainfleet
  February 17, 1983

- List of Questions submitted to OWMC
  City of Niagara Falls
  February 17, 1983

- Township of West Lincoln
  February, 1983

- "Response to Facilities Development Process - Phase 2"
  Regional Municipality of Niagara
  Planning and Development Department
  March 4, 1983

- Statement to Ontario Waste Management Corporation
  Director of Planning and Development and Director of Public Works
  Regional Municipality of Halton
  March 10, 1983

APPENDIX A4

PHASE 3B - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Provincial Network Meetings

- Environment Committee of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture
  Toronto, Ontario
  September 12, 1983

- Ontario Industry and Transportation Associations
  Toronto, Ontario
  December 12, 1983

Regional Meetings

- Niagara Against Toxins
  Niagara Falls, Ontario
  October 12, 1983

- Canadians for a Clean Environment
  Niagara Falls, Ontario
  October 12, 1983

- Chippawa Watershed Association
  Wellandport, Ontario
  October 26, 1983

- Wainfleet Alert to Chemical Hazards (WATCH)
  Wellandport, Ontario
  October 26, 1983

- West Lincoln Commercial and Industrial Development Board
  Wellandport, Ontario
  October 26, 1983

Media Seminars

- Hamilton, Ontario
  September 22, 1983

- Niagara Falls, Ontario
  September 29, 1983

PHASE 3B - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Information Days

- Niagara Falls, Ontario
  The Old Stone Inn
  October 12, 1983
- Milton, Ontario
  The Heritage Inn
  October 18, 1983
- Wellandport, Ontario
  The Schwoob Community Centre
  October 26, 1983
- Hamilton, Ontario
  Royal Connaught Hotel
  November 9, 1983
- Mississauga, Ontario
  Huron Park Community Centre
  November 16, 1983
- Brampton, Ontario
  Holiday Inn
  January 31, 1984

OWMC Seminars on Industrial Waste Management (Weekend Seminars)

- Port Colborne Seminar
  June 17-18, 1983
- Brantford Seminar
  June 24,-25, 1983
- Burlington Seminar
  July 8-9, 1983

Interim Measures Workshop

- Interim Measures Workshop
  Industry Representatives
  February 2, 1983

PHASE 3B - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Consultants' Meetings

- University of Guelph
  Guelph, Ontario
  November 25, 1983
- Regional Municipality of Niagara
  St. Catharines, Ontario
  November 29, 1983

Site Selection Workshops

- Burlington Workshop
  October 5, 1983
- Niagara Falls Workshop
  October 13, 1983
- Hamilton Workshop
  October 19, 1983
- Hamilton Workshop
  January 6-7, 1984

Supplemental Meetings

- Candidate Area Heads of Council
  Hamilton, Ontario
  May 17, 1983
- Town of Milton
  Milton, Ontario
  June 6, 1983
- Township of Wainfleet
  Wainfleet, Ontario
  June 14, 1983
- Town of Lincoln
  Beamsville, Ontario
  June 20, 1983
- Canadians for a Clean Environment
  Niagara Falls, Ontario
  June 23, 1983
- Regional Municipality Hamilton-Wentworth
  Hamilton, Ontario
  June 27, 1983
- City of Brantford
  Brantford, Ontario
  June 28, 1983
- Regional Municipality of Niagara and City of Thorold
  Thorold, Ontario
  June 29, 1983
- City of Niagara Falls
  Niagara Falls, Ontario
  July 4, 1983

PHASE 3B - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Supplemental Meetings

- City of Welland
  Welland, Ontario
  July 5, 1983
- Town of Stoney Creek
  Fruitland, Ontario
  July 12, 1983
- Regional Municipality of Halton Planning and Public Works Committee
  Oakville, Ontario
  July 27, 1983
- Town of Fort Erie
  Fort Erie, Ontario
  September 26, 1983
- Township of West Lincoln Planning Staff
  Smithville, Ontario
  October 6, 1983
- Regional Municipality of Peel
  Brampton, Ontario
  October 13, 1983
- City of Port Colborne
  Port Colborne, Ontario
  October 24, 1983
- West Linconln Business and Development Board
  Wellandport, Ontario
  October 26, 1983
- Township of West Lincoln
  Smithville, Ontario
  November 3, 1983
- Greenpeace Foundation*
  Toronto, Ontario
  November 8, 1983
- City of Niagara Falls and Niagara Against Toxins
  November 24, 1983
- Municipal Representatives
  Toronto, Ontario
  January 11, 1984
- City of Welland Living in a Free Environment (LIFE)
  Toronto, Ontario
  January 11, 1984
- Regional Municipality of Peel Council
  Brampton, Ontario
  February 9, 1984
- West Lincoln Business* and Development Board
  Smithville, Ontario
  February 20, 1984

(* = Denotes consultation listed in each FDP Phase Report but for which other documentation is not available)

PHASE 3B - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Candidate Area Municipalities - Meetings Summer 1983

- Regional Municipality of Niagara
  Thorold, Ontario
  July 11, 1983
- Regional Municipality of Haldimand-Norfolk
  Townsend, Ontario
  July 13, 1983
- Regional Municipality of Peel
  Bramalea, Ontario
  July 13, 1983
- County of Brant
  Brantford, Ontario
  July 13, 1983
- City of Brampton
  Brampton, Ontario
  July 14, 1983
- Town of Pelham
  Pelham, Ontario
  July 15, 1983
- Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth
  July 18, 1983
- Town of Oakville
  July 18, 1983
- Township of Glanbrook
  July 19, 1983
- City of Mississauga
  July 20, 1983
- Town of Ancaster
  July 20, 1983
- Regional Municipality of Peel
  July 20, 1983
- Regional Municipality of Halton
  July 21, 1983
- Township of Brantford
  July 22, 1983
- Township of West Lincoln
  July 25, 1983
- City of Thorold
  July 26, 1983
- City of Niagara Falls
  July 26, 1983
- Township of Wainfleet
  July 27, 1983
- City of Welland
  July 27, 1983
- City of Port Colborne
  July 28, 1983
- City of Nanticoke
  July 28, 1983
- Township of Onondaga
  July 29, 1983
- Town of Dunnville
  August 2, 1983
- Town of Lincoln
  August 2, 1983
- Town of Haldimand
  August 3, 1983
- Town of Milton
  August 3, 1983
- City of Burlington
  August 4, 1983
- Town of Fort Erie
  August 4, 1983
- Town of Stoney Creek
  August 10, 1983

PHASE 3B - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Written Submissions

- Statement of Ontario Waste Management Corporation
  Regional Municipality of Niagara
  June 17, 1983

- List of Questions to Ontario Waste Management Corporation
  Regional Municipality of Halton
  July 26, 1983

- Statement to Ontario Waste Management Corporation
  Ontario Soil Management Research Committee Sub-Committee
  October 20, 1983

- List of Questions
  West Lincoln Task Force Against Toxic Waste
  Mississauga Clean City Campaign
  November 4, 1983

- Statement to Ontario Waste Management Corporation
  City of Niagara Falls
  November 24, 1983

- Mr. Gord Johnson
  President, Pine Hill Hunters & Anglers
  May 20, 1983

- Mr. Murray R. McCrea
  June 2, 1983

- Statement to Ontario Waste* Management Corporation
  Visitor and Convention Bureau
  City of Niagara Falls, Ontario
  November 24, 1983

- Statement to Ontario Waste Management Corporation
  Niagara Against Toxins
  November 24, 1983

- Hazardous Waste Management in Ontario: A Study of Institutional Mechanisms
  Dr. O.P. Dwivedi
  University of Guelph
  School of Rural Planning and Development
  December, 1983

- Statement to Ontario Waste Management Corporation
  Living in a Free Environment (LIFE)
  January 4, 1984

- Statement to Ontario Waste Management Corporation
  City of Welland
  January 11, 1984

- Mr. D. Gordon Paul, President
  Niagara Falls, Canada, Visitor and Convention Bureau
  June 6, 1983

- Mr. Sidney Sisler, President
  Chippawa Watershed Association
  June, 1983

PHASE 3B - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Correspondence

- Mr. Gordon A. Krantz, Mayor
  Town of Milton
  June 15, 1983
- Mr. Robert J. Heil
  Clerk-Treasurer
  Township of Wainfleet
  June 16, 1983
- Ms. Vivian Dilts
  June 17, 1983
- Mr. Bruce Chambers
  July 13, 1983
- Hon. Gordon Dean
  Minister Without Portfolio
  August 2, 1983
- Ms. Hazel Dilts, President
  The Wainfleet Senior Citizens
  October 25, 1983
- Ms. Marie Jacobs
  Chairperson
  West Lincoln Task Force Toxic Waste
  November 14, 1983
- St. Catharines Area NDP Association
  January 19, 1984
- Mr. Stan Pettit, Mayor
  Township of Wainfleet
  February 20, 1984
- Mrs. Vivian Dilts
  March 26, 1984

APPENDIX A5

PHASE 4A - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

General Meetings/Community/Outreach Meetings

- Meeting with Julian Reed, MPP
  Halton/Burlington
  OWMC Offices
  April 12, 1984
- OMAGH United Taxpayers
  April 17, 1984
- Town of Milton Technical Staff
  Town of Milton Municipal Building
  May 3, 1984
- OMAGH United Taxpayers*
  Tremaine-Britannia Citizens Group
  Boyle Community Hall
  May 7, 1984
- Environmental Committee of Ontario Federation of Agriculture
  491 Eglinton Avenue West
  Toronto, Ontario
  May 10, 1984
- Group of Eight
  Hamilton, Ontario
  May 23, 1984
- Mississauga Citizen's Environmental Protection Association
  Erindale College
  University of Toronto
  1421 Mississauga Road
  Mississauga, Ontario
  May 29, 1984
- City of Niagara Falls
  Niagara Falls, Ontario
  June 7, 1984
- City of Niagara Falls
  OWMC Offices
  July 12, 1984
- Meadowvale Area Citizens
  Meadowvale Centre
  Community Village
  July 26, 1984
- Representative of the LF1E and PI27E Communities
  Niagara Falls, Ontario
  August 9, 1984
- West Lincoln Task Force Against Toxic Waste and Schram Road Site Study Committee
  Home of Al McKinnon
  August 14, 1984
- OMAGH United Taxpayers* (OUT)
  August 17, 1984
- Milton Environmental* Advisory Group (MEAG)
  August 24, 1984

(* = Denotes consultation listed in each FDP Phase Report but for which other documentation is not available)

PHASE 4A - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

General Meetings/Community/Outreach Meetings

- Residents of LF-2N and the Mississauga Citizens' Environmental Protection Association
  Meadowvale Community Hall
  September 12, 1984

- Milton Environmental Advisory Group
  Tremaine-Britannia Citizen's Group and OMAGH United Taxpayers
  Bethel United Church
  Milton, Ontario
  September 13, 1984

- West Lincoln Task Force Against Toxic Waste
  Home of A. MacKinnnon
  Bismark, Ontario
  September 18, 1984

- Group of Eight
  Kitchener, Ontario
  September 22, 1984

- Elcho Site Group
  Elcho United Church
  October 2, 1984

- Schram Site Study* Committee (WLTFATW)
  October 3, 1984

- Canadian Federation of University Women
  Milton District High School
  Milton, Ontario
  October 4, 1984

- Omagh Bible Camp Board of Directors
  Omagh Bible Camp
  Omagh, Ontario
  October 4, 1984

- Milton Environmental* Advisory Group (MEAG)
  Omagh United Taxpayers (OUT)
  Tremaine-Britannia Citizens Group (TBCG)
  October 10, 1984

- Meadowvale Village Community Association
  Ramada Inn
  Mississauga, Ontario
  November 2, 1984

- Provincial Group Meeting
  OWMC Office
  December 4, 1984

- London Provincial Public Meeting (6-City Tour)
  London Holiday Inn
  December 5, 1984

- Site LF-2N Peel Residents' Group
  Meadowvale Village Community Hall
  December 11, 1984

- Elcho Site Study Group
  Elcho United Church
  December 14, 1984

PHASE 4A - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

General Meetings/Community/Outreach Meetings

- West Lincoln Area Groups
  (West Lincoln, Lincoln, Wainfleet, Pelham, Dunnville, Grimsby and Stoney Creek Outreach Groups)
  St. Catharines Holiday Inn
  January 10, 1985

- West Lincoln Area Groups at Candidate Site Areas
  January 10-24, 1985

- Omagh Bible Camp
  Board of Directors
  Omagh Church of Christ
  January 12, 1985

- Niagara Falls Community Representatives
  (Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Welland, Port Colborne, Thorold, Niagara-on-the-Lake and Fort Erie Outreach Groups)
  St. Catharines Holiday Inn
  January 15, 1985

- Milton Area Interest Groups
  (Milton, Burlington, Oakville and Halton Hills Outreach Groups)
  Howard Johnson's Hotel
  Oakville, Ontario
  January 17, 1985

- Sarnia Public Meeting (6-City Tour)
  Sarnia, Ontario
  January 22, 1985

- Schram Site Study* Committee (WLTFATW)
  January 22, 1985

- Mississauga Area Interest Groups
  Brampton, Mississauga Outreach Groups
  Ramada Inn
  Mississauga, Ontario
  January 24, 1985

- Kingston Public Meeting
  (6-City Tour)
  Kingston Public Library
  January 29, 1985

- West Lincoln Task Force Against Toxic Waste
  Home of Eric Weiss
  January 30, 1985

- Thunder Bay (6-City Tour)
  Holiday Inn
  Thunder Bay
  February 5, 1985

- Peel Residents Group
  (LF-2N Residents' Group, Mississauga Citizens' Environmental Protection Association, and Meadowvale Community Association)
  Meadowvale Village Community Hall
  February 5, 1985

- Sault Ste. Marie (6-City Tour)
  Empire Inn
  Sault Ste. Marie
  February 7, 1985

- Ottawa Public Meeting (6-City Tour)
  Ottawa City Centre Holiday Inn
  February 12, 1985

PHASE 4A - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

General Meetings/Community/Outreach Meetings

- Niagara Eco Systems Task Force
  Brock University
  February 13, 1985

- Milton Environmental Advisory Group
  Milton, Ontario
  March 26, 1985

- Elcho Road Study Group* (CWA)
  West Lincoln Task Force Against Toxic Waste
  April 1, 1985

- Mississauga Citizens* Environmental Protection Association (MCEPA)
  April 11, 1985

- Elcho Road Study Group* (CWA)
  April 15, 1985

- Schram Site Study* Committee (WLTFATW)
  April 15, 1985

- Milton Environmental Advisory Group
  Home of John Green
  Milton, Ontario
  April 16, 1985

- Provincial Interest Group
  OWMC Offices
  April 22, 1985

- Milton Environmental Advisory Group
  Omagh Church Hall
  April 24, 1985

- Milton Environmental Advisory Group
  April 29, 1985

- Milton Environmental Advisory Group
  April 30, 1985

- Representatives of Omagh United Taxpayers and Tremaine-Britannia Citizens' Group
  Boyle Community Hall
  May 7, 1985

- Elcho Road Study Group* (CWA)
  Schram Site Study Committee (WLTFATW)
  May 14, 1985

- Group of Eight
  Hamilton, Ontario
  May 15, 1985

- Region of Niagara Interest Groups
  Sheraton-Brock Hotel
  Niagara Falls, Ontario
  May 28, 1985

PHASE 4A - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

General Meetings/Community/Outreach Meetings

- Niagara North and South Federations of Agriculture
  Vineland, Ontario
  June 4, 1985

- Elcho Site Study Committee
  Wellandport, Ontario
  June 4, 1985

- LF-9C Citizens
  Home of Al MacKinnon
  West Lincoln, Ontario
  June 11, 1985

- Niagara Falls Chamber of Commerce
  Niagara Falls, Ontario
  June 24, 1985

Workshops/Seminars

- OWMC
  Waste Management Seminar
  Mississauga, Ontario
  June 9, 1984

- Site Selection Factor Clarification Meeting
  Holiday Inn
  St. Catharines, Ontario
  January 28, 1985

- Site Selection Factor Clarification Meeting
  Howard Johnson Motel
  Oakville, Ontario
  January 31, 1985

- Site Selection Factor Clarification Meeting
  (Milton Environmental Advisor Group, Omagh United Taxpayers, Tremaine-Britannia Citizens' Group Reps)
  Heritage Hotel
  Milton, Ontario
  February 15, 1985

- Technical Report Workshop
  St. Catharines, Ontario
  February 16, 1985

PHASE 4A - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Workshops/Seminars

- Mississauga Citizens' Environmental Protection Association and LF-2N Residents' Group
  Meadowvale Delta Inn
  February 23, 1985

- Factor Clarification Meeting
  Delta-Meadowvale Inn
  Mississauga, Ontario
  April 11, 1985

- Monenco Facility Design Status Report Seminar
  Niagara Falls, Ontario
  May 28, 1985

- Monenco Facility Design Status Report Seminar
  Old Farm Inn
  Smithville, Ontario
  June 10, 1985

- Monenco Facility Design Status Report Seminar
  Heritage Inn
  Milton, Ontario
  June 25, 1985

- Site Selection Background Material Clarification Meeting
  Smithville, Ontario
  June 26, 1985

- Site Selection Workshop Briefing Meeting
  Old Stone Inn
  Niagara Falls, Ontario
  June 27, 1985

- OWMC Selection Background Material Clarification Meeting
  Milton, Ontario
  July 3, 1985

- OWMC Site Selection Workshop (Vol. 1)
  Hamilton, Ontario
  July 12, 1985

- OWMC Site Selection Workshop (Vol. 2)
  Hamilton, Ontario
  July 13, 1985

- OWMC Site Selection Workshop
  Hamilton, Ontario
  July 19 & 20, 1985

PHASE 4A - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Information Days

- Wellandport, Ontario
  April 9/10, 1984
- Milton, Ontario
  April 11/12, 1984
- Mississauga, Ontario
  April 16/17, 1984
- Niagara Falls, Ontario
  April 18/19, 1984

Meetings with Municipal and Regional Councils/Committees

- Candidate Area Heads* of Council Briefing Meeting
  March 15, 1984
- Meeting with Municipal Technical Staff
  Hamilton, Ontario
  March 16, 1984
- Town of Milton (Council)
  Milton District High School
  Milton, Ontario
  April 3, 1984
- Regional Municipality of Halton
  Regional Council Chambers
  Oakville, Ontario
  April 4, 1984
- Mississauga City Council
  City Hall
  Mississauga, Ontario
  May 2, 1984
- Regional Municipality* of Niagara Planning Department
  Thorold, Ontario
  August 17, 1984
- City of Niagara Falls* Hazardous Waste Steering Committee
  Niagara Falls, Ontario
  September 4, 1984
- Town of Oakville Council
  September 20, 1984
- City of Niagara Falls Hazardous Wastes Management Committee
  Niagara Falls City Hall
  Niagara Falls, Ontario
  April 4, 1985
- City of Niagara Falls* Hazardous Waste Steering Committee
  Niagara Falls, Ontario
  April 17, 1985
- Regional Municipality* of Halton Agricultural Advisory Committee
  Oakville, Ontario
  April 18, 1985

PHASE 4A - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Meetings with Municipal and Regional Councils/Committees

- Town of Milton Technical Staff
  Town of Milton Municipal Building
  Milton, Ontario
  May 3, 1984

- Township of Lincoln
  Municipal Offices
  Niagara Falls, Ontario
  May 22, 1984

- City of Niagara Falls
  Municipal Works Office
  Thorold, Ontario
  May 23, 1984

- Regional Niagara Headquarters Public Works Department
  Oakville, Ontario
  May 23, 1984

- Regional Municipality of Halton and M.M. Dillon
  Halton Public Works Dept.
  Oakville, Ontario
  May 29, 1984

- Town of Milton and M.M. Dillon
  Milton, Ontario
  May 30, 1984

- City of Brampton
  Brampton Planning Department
  June 1, 1984

- Regional Municipality of Peel of Peel
  Municipal Offices
  Brampton, Ontario
  June 1, 1984

- Town of Oakville Planning Department
  Oakville, Ontario
  June 6, 1984

- Town of Milton Planning Department and Leon Kentridge Associates Ltd. and Marshall Macklin Monaghan Ltd.
  Milton, Ontario
  June 5, 1984

- Town of Oakville Planning Department
  Oakville, Ontario
  June 6, 1984

- Regional Municipality of Niagara
  Thorold, Ontario
  June 7, 1984

- City of Niagara Falls Municipal Staff
  Niagara Falls, Ontario
  June 7, 1984

PHASE 4A - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Consultants' Meetings

- Ontario Institute of Pedologists
  May 8, 1984
- Regional Municipality of Niagara and Gartner Lee Associates Ltd.
  Thorold, Ontario
  June 7, 1984
- Regional Municipality of Halton
  Municipal Offices
  Oakville, Ontario
  June 7, 1984
- City of Burlington
  Burlington Planning Department
  Burlington, Ontario
  June 8, 1984
- Canadian Wildlife Service
  Ontario Region
  Toronto, Ontario
  June 11, 1984
- National Water Research Institute
  Canada Centre for Inland Waters
  Burlington, Ontario
  June 13, 1984
- Township of West Lincoln
  Smithville, Ontario
  June 13, 1984
- Lundy's Lane Historical Museum
  Niagara Falls, Ontario
  June 14, 1984
- Town of Pelham
  Fonthill, Ontario
  June 14, 1984
- Community Meeting in West Lincoln (The Elcho Community)
  West Lincoln, Ontario
  June 19, 1984

PHASE 4A - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Consultants' Meetings

- Town of Lincoln
  Municipal Offices
  Beamsville, Ontario
  June 24, 1984

- Ontario Institute of
  Pedologists
  June 25, 1984

- Elcho United Church
  June 25, 1984

- City of Niagara Falls
  Municipal Offices
  Niagara Falls, Ontario
  June 26, 1984

- City of Niagara Falls
  Representatives
  OWMC Offices
  Toronto, Ontario
  July 12, 1984

- Chippewa Watershed
  Association, and
  Ecologistics Ltd. and
  Deloitte Haskins & Sell
  Associates
  Elcho United Church Hall
  July 12, 1984

- Welland Historical Museum
  Welland, Ontario
  July 14, 1984

- Site LF-3C Meeting
  (C. Vaughan, H. Black,
  J. Peare)
  Site LF-3C
  July 17, 1984

- OMAGH United Taxpayers and
  Gartner Lee
  Home of Chris Austin
  July 18, 1984

- OMAGH United Taxpayers and
  Gartner Lee
  Sweetman Home
  Hornby, Ontario
  July 19, 1984

- Chippewa Watershed Association
  and Ecologistics Limited
  Elcho Community Centre
  July 24, 1984

PHASE 4A - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Consultants' Meetings

- George Argiris
  PI-27E
  August 28, 1984
- West Lincoln Task Force Against Toxic Wastes and Gartner Lee Associates Ltd.
  Home of Alan MacKinnon
  July 30, 1984
- Representatives of the LF-1E and PI-27E Communities
  Niagara Falls, Ontario
  August 9, 1984
- Golder Associates, Mrs. Linda McKee and Gartner Lee Associates Ltd.
  Olympic Flame Restaurant
  Highway 10
  Near Derry Road
  August 9, 1984
- Regional Municipality of Niagara
  August 13, 1984
- City of Mississauga
  Mississauga Planning Department
  Mississauga, Ontario
  August 14, 1984
- OMAGH United Taxpayers
  Home of M. Juengel
  August 15, 1984
- Robert Land Military Academy
  August 17, 1984
- Niagara Falls "Hazardous Waste Research Team"
  Niagara Falls City Hall
  August 22, 1984
- Chris Emberson
  Milton, Ontario
  August 24, 1984
- Eric Weiss, Member of the LF-9C Interest Group
  Eric Weiss Residence
  Silverdale, Ontario
  August 23, 1984
- Residents in Site PI-13N Milton
  Milton, Ontario
  August 30, 1984
- John Jackson and Phil Weller
  Kitchener, Ontario
  September 4, 1984
- Chippewa Watershed Association and Gartner Lee Associates Limited
  Elcho United Church
  September 5, 1984
- Town of Milton
  September 5, 1984
- West Lincoln Task Force Against Toxic Waste
  At the home of Mary Dinga
  September 11, 1984
- Ontario Milk Marketing Board
  Mississauga, Ontario
  September 11, 1984
- OMAGH Area Church and IER
  Bethel Church
  September 13, 1984

PHASE 4A - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Consultants' Meetings

- Bob Curry (Naturalist) and
  Gartner Lee Associates
  At the Curry Residence
  September 17, 1984
- City of Niagara Falls and
  Gartner Lee Associates Ltd.
  At Coville Home
  Welland, Ontario
  September 19, 1984
- Residents of Site LF-LE,
  P1-27E
  September 22, 1984
- Omagh United Taxpayers and
  Gartner Lee Associates Ltd.
  Sweetman Home
  Hornby, Ontario
  September 27, 1984
- Mr. & Mrs. Lyle Merritt and
  Gartner Lee Associates Ltd.
  Wellandport, Ontario
  September 30, 1984
- Niagara District Trappers
  Council and Gartner Lee
  Associates Ltd.
  Schwood Community Centre
  Wellandport, Ontario
  September 30, 1984
- M.E.A.G. Representatives
  At Doug Comry's Residence
  Milton, Ontario
  October 9, 1984
- LF-4N Citizens Group
  At LF-4N (Corner of Tremaine
  Road and Britannia Road)
  November 12, 1984
- Craig H. Reid of Plumbrook
  Farm on Appleby Line
  Burlington, Ontario
  November 23, 1984
- Halton and Peel Agricultural
  Representatives
  Milton, Ontario
  November 26, 1984
- Niagara Falls' Hazardous Waste
  Task Force
  November 28, 1984
- The West Lincoln Task Force
  Against Toxic Waste
  Home of Mr. Ted Morley
  Vineland, Ontario
  December 4, 1984
- Niagara Federation of
  Agriculture
  At the Ministry of Agriculture
  and Food Office
  Welland, Ontario
  December 6, 1984

PHASE 4A - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Consultants' Meetings

- Victor Kovachik
  Burlington Airpark Owner
  January 3, 1985

- Halton Federation of Agriculture
  Milton, Ontario
  January 7, 1985

- Regional Municipality of Halton
  OWMC Offices
  January 22, 1985

- Elcho Site Study Group
  Elcho Church
  West Lincoln, Ontario
  January 23, 1985

- City of Niagara Falls Hazardous Wastes Management Committee
  Niagara Falls City Hall
  Niagara Falls, Ontario
  April 4, 1985

- Niagara Falls Council
  April 15, 1985

- Township of West Lincoln and Gilchrist Engineering
  Toronto, Ontario
  June 10, 1985

- Schram Site Study Group
  Yorkshire House Restaurant
  St. Catharines, Ontario
  June 21, 1985

- City of Niagara Falls
  At the Old Stone Inn
  Niagara Falls, Ontario
  June 27, 1985

PHASE 4A - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Consultants' Meetings

- Niagara Falls Chamber of Commerce (Transportation)
  Niagara Falls, Ontario
  July 3, 1985

- Town of Milton
  Planning Department
  Milton, Ontario
  July 8, 1985

- Niagara Falls Hazardous Waste Research Team
  July 8, 1985

- Niagara Falls Chamber of Commerce
  Chamber of Commerce Board Room
  Niagara Falls, Ontario
  July 3, 1985

- Town of Lincoln (Beamsville)
  Planning Department
  Lincoln, Ontario
  July 30, 1985

- Township of West Lincoln
  Municipal Offices
  Smithville, Ontario
  August 2, 1985

- City of Niagara Falls
  Niagara Falls, Ontario
  August 2, 1985

PHASE 4A - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Phase 4A - Meetings with Communications Staff

- Chris Emberson
  Milton, Ontario
  August 24, 1984

- George Argiris
  PI-27E
  August 28, 1984

- Gretchen De Boer, Frank Hugh & D. Darbyson
  Niagara Falls, Ontario
  September 4, 1984

- Information Display/Open House
  St. Catharines Real Estate Board
  October 1-5, 1984

- Niagara Falls' Citizens - Gary Willson
  Niagara Falls, Ontario
  March 9, 1985

- John Jackson and Phil Weller
  Kitchener, Ontario
  April 1, 1985

- John Micallef & Bob Crowley
  Mississauga, Ontario
  July 15, 1985

- Pat Hayes
  Dunnville, Ontario
  November 26, 1984

- Fred Short
  Vineland, Ontario
  November 27, 1984

- John Jackson and Phil Weller
  July 18, 1987

- Niagara Falls Hazardous Waste Research Team
  July 8, 1985

- John Jackson & Phil Weller
  August 1, 1985

Briefs and Submissions

- Regional Municipality of Peel
  March 13, 1984
- Elcho Site Study Committee
  April 6, 1984
- Niagara Falls Business and Convention Bureau
  April 18, 1984
- OMAGH United Taxpayers
  June, 1984
- Glensharon Residents Association
  June, 1984
- OMAGH United Taxpayers
  June, 1984
- OMAGH United Taxpayers
  June, 1984
- Peter Sobol
  The Regional Municipality of Niagara
  April 18, 1984
- Region of Niagara
  April, 1984
- Planning and Development
  The Regional Municipality of Niagara
  July 30, 1984
- Regional Niagara Ecological and Environmental Advisory Committee (EEAC)
  July 30, 1984
- Town of Milton Planning Department
  August 8, 1984
- Regional Municipality of Peel
  August 14, 1984
- Schram Site Study Committee
  October 3, 1984
- Group of Eight - Citizens' Coalition on Toxic Waste Candidate Sites
  February 18, 1985
- City of Niagara Falls
  February 21, 1985
- Elcho Site Study Committee of the Chippawa
  March, 1985
- Milton Environmental Advisory Group
  March 18, 1985
- Grassy Brook Park
  April 5, 1985
- Niagara Falls
  April 8, 1985
- West Lincoln Task Force Against Toxic Waste
  April 10, 1985

PHASE 4A - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Briefs and Submissions

- Niagara Region Planning and Development Department
  April 12, 1985
- Mississauga Citizens' Environmental Protection Association
  April 15, 1985
- Region of Halton
  May 3, 1985
- Region of Halton
  May 28, 1985
- Niagara North Federation of Agriculture and Niagara South Federation of Agriculture
  June 4, 1985
- Town of Lincoln Council Resolution
  July 29, 1985
- Niagara Falls Chamber of Commerce
  June 27, 1985
- West Lincoln Task Force Against Toxic Waste
  June 28, 1985
- Regional Municipality of Niagara
  July 18, 1985
- Senes Consultants
  July 24, 1985
- Citizens Coalition of Toxic Waste Candidate Sites
  July 30, 1985

PHASE 4B - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

APPENDIX A6

PHASE 4B - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Provincial Tour

- Kitchener/Waterloo
  March 5, 1986
- North Bay
  March 18, 1986
- Sudbury
  March 20, 1986
- Timmins
  March 25, 1986
- Peterborough
  April 2, 1986
- Barrie
  April 16, 1986

Provincial Advisory Group Meetings

- OWMC Provincial Advisory Group
  Plaza II Hotel
  Toronto, Ontario
  January 28, 1986
- OWMC Provincial Advisory Group
  Hilton Harbour Castle Hotel
  Toronto, Ontario
  March 10, 1986
- OWMC Provincial Advisory Group
  Plaza II Hotel
  Toronto, Ontario
  June 23, 1986

PHASE 4B - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Provincial Contact Program

- Group of Eight
  December 4, 1985
- Federation of Ontario Naturalists
  May 20, 1987
- Greenpeace
  May 27, 1987
- Pollution Probe
  June 3, 1987
- Association of Municipalities of Ontario
  May 19 and June 22, 1987
- Concerned Citizens of Whitechurch - Stouffville
  July 9, 1987
- Pollution Probe
  July 25, 1987
- Ontario Public Health Association
  August 24, 1987
- Ontario Federation of Agriculture
  September 1987
- United Church of Canada National Working Group on Energy and the Environment
  October 5, 1987
- Stelco and Canadian Steel Environmental Association
  October 9, 1987
- World Wildlife Fund
  October 19, 1987
- Ontario Liquid Waste Carriers Association
  October 27, 1987
- Ontario Waste Management Association
  November 2, 1987
- Ontario Federation of Labour Environment Committee
  November 5, 1987
- Conservation Council of Ontario
  November 20, 1987
- Canadian Chemical Producers Association
  November 27, 1987
- Great Lakes United
  January 7, 1988
- Conservation Council of Ontario
  February 3, 1988
- Sierra Club
  February 11, 1988
- Ontario Waste Research Coalition
  February 25, 1988
- Canadian Manufacturers' Association
  March 9, 1988
- Ontario Waste Research Coalition
  April 19, 1988
- Consumers' Association of Canada
  May 14, 1988
- Canadian Chemical Producers Association Environmental Quality Committee
  May 30, 1988

PHASE 4B - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Provincial Contact Program

- The Association of
  Municipalities of Ontario
  June 2, 1988
- Chemical Institute of Canada
  Environmental and Executive
  Committee
  June 7, 1988
- Great Lakes United
  August 17, 1988
- Ontario Federation of
  Agriculture
  August 18, 1988

General Meetings

- Town of Lincoln
  Public Meeting
  October 28, 1985
- South Lincoln High School
  November 20, 1986

Regional Resident Meetings

- Smithville Fire Hall
  Smithville, Ontario
  March 7, 1986
- Wellandport
  Gainsborough Centennial Hall
  March 24, 1986
- Vineland
  Beacon Motor Hotel
  Vineland, Ontario
  April 11, 1986
- Niagara Regional Headquarters
  Thorold, Ontario
  May 6, 1986

PHASE 4B - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Consultant's Meetings

- City of St. Catharines
  St. Catharines, Ontario
  December 9, 1985

- Niagara Peninsula Fruit and
  Vegetable Growers Association
  April 7, 1986

- Institute of Transportation
  Engineers Hamilton and
  Niagara Area Sections
  May 22, 1986

- Ontario Agricultural
  Marketing Boards
  Burlington, Ontario
  May 27, 1986

- Niagara Peninsula
  Conservation Authority
  Allanburg, Ontario
  October 21, 1986

- Mr. and Mrs. Horvat
  Mr. and Mrs. Van Egmond
  D. Baker
  December 6, 1986

- P. Antoniou
  December 15, 1986

- W. Heaslip
  December 15, 1986

- G. Freure
  December 15, 1986

- B. Snippe
  December 16, 1986

- H. Schnick
  December 16, 1986

- Mr. and Mrs. Smith
  January 26, 1987

- Town of Lincoln
  March 24, 1987

- Don Gorber (Senes)
  OWMC Offices
  April 7, 1987

- Health Services Committee of
  the Region of Niagara
  St. Catharines, Ontario
  April 14, 1987

- Township of West Lincoln
  (re: Site Selection Phases
  3A & 3B)
  May 5, 1987

- Township of West Lincoln
  (re: Incineration Treatment
  Review)
  May 11, 1987
  December 10, 1987

- Township of West Lincoln (re:
  Site Selection Phase 4A)
  May 14, 1987

- Township of West Lincoln (re:
  Transportation Phase 3B &
  4A)
  May 14, 1987

- Township of West Lincoln (re:
  Risk Assessment Phase 4A)
  June 24, 1987

- Township of West Lincoln (re:
  Agriculture Phase 3B & 4A)
  June 25, 1987

- Township of West Lincoln (re:
  Hydrogeology/Landfill)
  October 5, 1987

- Lincoln County Board of
  Education Committee
  October 14, 1987

- Regional Municipality of
  Niagara Health Officers
  October 15, 1987

PHASE 4B - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Consultant's Meetings

- Regional Municipality of Niagara
  Public Health Department
  October 19, 1987
- Township of West Lincoln (re: Air Emissions and Meteorology)
  October 20, 1987
- Niagara Public Health Inspectors
  November 7, 1987
- Township of West Lincoln (re: Economic and Municipal Finance Phase 4A)
  November 30, 1987
- Township of West Lincoln (re: Biology Phases 3B & 4A)
  December 7, 1987
- Township of West Lincoln (re: Social Impact Phase 4A)
  December 16, 1987
- West Lincoln (re: Physical/Chemical Treatment Review)
  December 18, 1987
- Township of West Lincoln
  Toxics Committee
  May 6, 1988
- Vineland Home and School Association
  April 21, 1988
- Regional Municipality of Niagara
  April 22, 1988
- Niagara District Health Council
  Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Committee
  April 29, 1988

PHASE 4B - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Communications' Meetings

- A.N. Meyer Secondary School
  May 26, 1986

- West Lincoln
  Toxic Committee
  June 4, 1986

- Creative Learning Centre
  Gainsborough School
  June 18, 1986

- West Lincoln
  Toxic Committee
  July 2, 1986

- Niagara-on-the-Lake Council
  July 8, 1986

- West Lincoln
  Toxic Committee
  July 23, 1986

- Lincoln Dental Clinic
  September 30, 1986

- Sir Frederick Banting
  Secondary School
  October 15, 1986

- Site Vicinity Residents
  (re: road alignment)
  November 3, 1986

- St. Catharines Chamber of
  Commerce
  November 5, 1986

- Site Vicinity Residents
  (re: road alignment)
  February 10, 1987

- Grimsby Secondary School
  January 12, 1987

- Pelham Centre School
  February 12, 1987

- Lincoln Fire Department
  February 19, 1987

- St. Catharines Real Estate
  Board
  March 24, 1987

- EEAC Waste Management
  Subcommittee
  Thorold, Ontario
  March 26, 1987

- Beamsville District Secondary
  School
  April 14, 1987

- Welland Real Estate Board
  May 22, 1987

- Lincoln County Academy of
  Medicine
  June 18, 1987

- B. Snippe, H. Diek
  July 9, 1987

- Site Vicinity Residents
  Direct Impact Zone
  July 21, 1987

- B. Snippe
  (re: Well Water Quality)
  July 24, 1987

- Site Vicinity Residents
  Cluster B Impact Zone
  July 27, 1987

- Site Vicinity Residents
  Cluster A Impact Zone
  July 30, 1987

PHASE 4B - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Communications' Meetings

- E. Weiss and A. MacKinnon
  St. Catharines, Ontario
  September 30, 1985
- Mayor A. Colyn and D. Abrams
  West Lincoln, Ontario
  November 5, 1985
- H. Diek
  November 14, 1985
- G. Miller
  Silverdale Gun Club
  November 20, 1985
- St. Catharines City Council
  St. Catharines, Ontario
  November 26, 1985
- Regional Municipality of Niagara
  December 13, 1985
- G. Rowaan
  West Lincoln Chamber of Commerce
  January 15, 1986
- Alderman J. Schilstra
  Township of West Lincoln
  January 15, 1986
- OWMC and Region of Niagara's Steering Committee
  January 16, 1986
- Town of Grimsby
  January 20, 1986
- Niagara Region Lung Association
  January 22, 1986
- Brock University
  M. Dickman, I. Brindle
  January 24, 1986
- Sir Wilfred Laurier University
  G.I.R.M.S. Meeting
  February 13, 1986
- Niagara South Board of Education
  Professional Development
  February 28, 1986
- G. Tesunovic
  March 3, 1986
- West Lincoln
  Toxic Committee
  March 4, 1986
- Regional Municipality of Niagara
  Department of Health Services
  March 6, 1986
- Regional Municipality of
  Niagara Steering Committee
  March 14, 1986
- West Lincoln
  Toxic Committee
  March 17, 1986
- West Lincoln Conservation Club
  April 3, 1986
- Centennial High School
  Welland
  April 15, 1986
- S. Kszan
  April 25, 1986
- T. Morley, Y. Flameling
  S. Kszan, H. Diek
  May 2, 1986
- West Lincoln
  Toxic Committee
  May 7, 1986
- Senator Gibson School
  Beamsville
  May 15, 1986
- Gainsborough School
  May 22, 1986

PHASE 4B - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Communications' Meetings

- Site Vicinity Residents
  Cluster D Impact Zone
  August 6, 1987
- Site Vicinity Residents
  Cluster E Impact Zone
  August 10, 1987
- L. Capacchione
  St. Catharines
  August 12, 1987
- Site Vicinity Residents
  Cluster F Impact Zone
  August 13, 1987
- Site Vicinity Residents
  Cluster C Impact Zone
  August 20, 1987
- Lincoln County Board of Education
  September 22, 1987
- Registered Nurses Association of Ontario
  Niagara Chapter
  September 23, 1987
- St. Catharines Local Council of Women
  Environment Committee
  September 30, 1987
- Sir Frederick Banting
  Secondary School
  October 15, 1987
- Junior Women's Institute
  October 21, 1987
- Niagara South Board of Education
  October 27, 1987
- Lakebreeze School
  St. Catharines
  October 28, 1987
- Niagara District Health Council
  November 18, 1987
- TRI-M
  Stamford
  United Church
  November 19, 1987
- Ontario Institute of Agrologists
  November 27, 1987
- Grimsby Secondary School
  January 8, 1988
- Lincoln County Separate Board
  January 11, 1988
- Denis Morris High School
  January 12, 1988
- Y.W.C.A. and ZONTA Board of Directors
  St. Catharines
  January 18, 1988
- Beamsville Women's Institute
  January 19, 1988

PHASE 4B - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Communications' Meetings

- Welland County Roman Catholic
  Separate School Board
  February 1, 1988

- Regional Health Services
  Terry Delmore
  February 4, 1988

- Singers Corners Women's
  Institute
  February 10, 1988

- Regional Municipality of
  Niagara and Township of West
  Lincoln
  February 15, 1988

- Branford Collegiate
  Allanburg Resource Centre
  Science Department Heads
  March 28, 1988

- South Lincoln High School
  March 29, 1988

- Governor Simcoe Secondary
  School
  April 6, 1988

- Niagara Falls/Fort Erie Real
  Estate Board
  April 13, 1988

- Mr. and Mrs. Hayman
  April 21, 1988

- Vineland Parents Meeting
  April 21, 1988

- Thorold High School
  May 13, 1988

- Grimsby Secondary School
  May 17, 1988

- Town of Lincoln Council
  Public Works Committee
  May 25, 1988

- Sir Frederick Banting
  Secondary School
  June 1, 1988

- Century 21 Real Estate
  Brokers
  Fonthill
  June 7, 1988

- Regional Municipality of
  Niagara Police Department
  Sgt. Teggin
  June 9, 1988

- Winger Elementary School
  October 4, 1988

- Net Force and Political
  Science Department, Brock
  University
  October 11, 1988

- Acres International
  Niagara Falls
  October 18, 1988

- Lakeview Public School
  October 20, 1988

- Eastern Canada Farm Writers
  Niagara Falls
  October 22, 1988

- Governor Simcoe Secondary
  School
  October 27, 1988

PHASE 4B - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Emergency Response Working Group Meetings

- St. Catharines
  (re: Emergency Response)
  October 2, 1987
- Town of Pelham
  (re: Emergency Response)
  October 2, 1987
- Township of West Lincoln
  (re: Emergency Response)
  August 26, 1987
- Town of Lincoln
  (re: Emergency Response)
  August 27, 1987
- Town of Fort Erie
  (re: Emergency Response)
  November 25, 1987
- Town of Wainfleet
  (re: Emergency Response)
  November 25, 1987
- City of Port Colbourne
  (re: Emergency Response)
  November 25, 1987
- Brock University
  Political Science Department
  November 25, 1987
- City of Thorold
  (re: Emergency Response)
  November 26, 1987
- City of Niagara Falls
  (re: Emergency Response)
  November 26, 1987
- Regional Municipality of
  Niagara (re: Emergency
  Response)
  November 26, 1987
- Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake
  (re: Emergency Response)
  February 25, 1988
- City of Welland
  (re: Emergency Response)
  February 25, 1988
- Town of Grimsby
  (re: Emergency Response)
  March 18, 1988
- Regional Municipality of
  Niagara (re: Emergency
  Response)
  June 27, 1988
- Regional Municipality of
  Niagara (re: Emergency
  Response)
  August 16, 1988
- Beacon Motor Inn
  (re: Emergency Response)
  October 11, 1988

Open Houses

- Smithville
  October 21 & 30, 1985
- Vineland
  October 28 & November 4, 1985
- Smithville & Vineland
  July/August, 1986
- Smithville
  July 29, 1986
- Wellandport
  July 31, 1986
- Vineland
  August 5, 1986
- Smithville
  June 21, 1988
- Vineland
  June 23, 1988

PHASE 4B - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Library Days in the Niagara Region

- Lincoln Public Library
  February 11, 1988
- Niagara Falls Public Library
  March 8, 1988
- Niagara-on-the-Lake
  April 12, 1988
- Port Colborne Public Library
  May 10, 1988
- St. Catharines Public Library
  June 14, 1988
- Thorold Public Library
  July 5, 1988
- Welland Public Library
  August 99, 1988
- Grimsby Public Library
  September 13, 1988
- Smithville Public Library
  November 1, 1988

Drop-In Centres

- Vineland
  November 6, 1986
  December 4, 1986
  February 5, 1987
  March 6, 1987
- Pelham
  November 6, 1986
  December 4, 1986
  February 5, 1987
  March 6, 1987
- Niagara-on-the-Lake
  November 20, 1986
  December 18, 1986
  January 15, 1987
  February 23, 1987
- Vineland
  December 18, 1986
  January 15, 1987

Kitchen Table Meetings

- Poultry Producers
  June 25, 1986
- Grape Producers
  July 22, 1986
- Dairy Producers
  September 24, 1986
- Pork Producers
  October 1, 1986
- Cash Crop Producers
  October 15, 1986
- Fruit Growers
  November 5, 1986
- Mr. Dieter Schuender
  November 5, 1986
- Residents Near Preferred Site
  Home of Mr. & Mrs. Joe Diniz
  December 3, 1986

PHASE 4B - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Kitchen Table Meetings

- Operation Clean Executive
  Home of Margherita Howe
  March 11, 1987
- Lincoln Residents
  Home of Richard Moyer
  March 19, 1987
- Vineland Residents
  Home of Mr. & Mrs. Gordon Groff
  May 6, 1987
- Vineland Residents
  Home of Wesley Moore
  July 9, 1987
- Pelham Residents
  Home of George Welsh
  October 27, 1987

Business Luncheons

- Smithville
  November 17, 1987
- Jordan
  February 10, 1988

Written Briefs and Submissions

- Regional Municipality of Halton (Phase 3 Technical Reports)
  September 25, 1985
- Regional Municipality of Niagara
  March 14, 1986
- Regional Municipality of Niagara
  April 3, 1986
- Town of Grimsby (re: Transportation and Emission Controls)
  August 27, 1986
- Town of Pelham (re: Emission Control, Waste Reduction and Waste Transport)
  September 24, 1986
- The West Lincoln Review (Review by Ken and Carol Haynes)
  October 24, 1986
- Regional Municipality of Niagara
  (re: Phase 3B site Selection)
  November 4, 1986
- The West Lincoln Review (Review by Ken and Carol Haynes)
  November 6, 1986

PHASE 4B - PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Written Briefs and Submissions

- Regional Municipality of Niagara Health Services Department (Phase 4A Generic Risk Assessment)
  February 17, 1987
- Preservation of Agricultural Lands Society (PALS) Conservation Project
  March 30, 1987
- Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority (Phase 4B Servicing Options)
  June 4, 1987
- City of Niagara Falls (OWMC's Proposed Use of Welland River)
  July 16, 1987
- Mr. Gabriel Timar (re: Phase 4B Surface Water, Risk Assessment, Geology, Hydrogeology and Geotechnics)
  February and March 1988
- Township of West Lincoln (re: OWMC's "Managing Change Report")
  April 5, 1988
- Township of West Lincoln (re: Compensation and Atmospheric Monitoring)
  April 7, 1988
- Township of West Lincoln (re: OWMC Phases 3B and 4A)
  April 27, 1988
- Group of Eight (Critique of OWMC Phase 4A)
  April 28, 1988 and August 17, 1988
- Township of West Lincoln (Review of OWMC Phases 1 to 4A)
  August 25, 1988 and September 9, 1988
- Ontario Toxic Waste Research Coalition (Critique of OWMC Phase 4B Reports)
  September 2, 1988
- Township of West Lincoln (Summary Review of OWMC Phases 1 to Phase 4A)
  September 22, 1988

APPENDIX B

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF OWMC PUBLICATIONS

ANNUAL REPORTS

OWMC - A Crown Agency - Annual Report 1981 - 1982

OWMC - A Crown Agency - Annual Report 1982 - 1983

OWMC - A Crown Agency - Annual Report 1983 - 1984

OWMC - A Crown Agency - Annual Report 1984 - 1985

OWMC - A Crown Agency - Annual Report 1985 - 1986

OWMC - A Crown Agency - Annual Report 1986 - 1987

OWMC - A Crown Agency - Annual Report 1987 - 1988

EXCHANGE

OWMC Exchange - Volume 1 Number 1, 4 p.p., Summer 1982

OWMC Exchange - Volume 1 Number 2, Phase 1 Summary, 12 p.p., September 1982

OWMC Exchange - Volume 1 Number 3, 4 p.p., December 1982

OWMC Exchange - Volume 2 Number 1, 8 p.p., November 1983

OWMC Exchange - Volume 3 Number 1, Site Selection Update, 8 p.p., January 1984

OWMC Exchange - Volume 2 Number 2, Site Search Process, 8 p.p., August 1984

OWMC Exchange - Volume 2 Number 3, 4 p.p., January 1985

OWMC Exchange - Volume 3 Number 1, 8 p.p., May 1985

OWMC Exchange - Volume 3 Number 2, 8 p.p., January 1986

OWMC Exchange - Volume 4 Number 1, 8 p.p., August 1986

OWMC Exchange - Volume 4 Number 2, 8 p.p., January 1987

OWMC Exchange - Volume 5 Number 1, 8 p.p., December 1987 (last issue)

UPDATE

OWMC Update - Volume 1 Number 1, 4 p.p. 1986

OWMC Update - Volume 1 Number 2, 4 p.p. November 1986

OWMC Update - Volume 2 Number 1, 4 p.p. May 1987

OWMC Update - Volume 2 Number 2, 4 p.p. September 1987

OWMC Update - Volume 3 Number 1, 4 p.p. January 1988

OWMC Update - Volume 3 Number 2, 6 p.p. February 1988

OWMC Update - Volume 3 Number 3, 4 p.p. Mar/Apr 1988

OWMC Update - Volume 3 Number 4, 4 p.p. May/June 1988

OWMC Update - Volume 3 Number 5, 4 p.p. July/Aug 1988

OWMC Update - Volume 3 Number 6, 4 p.p. Sept/Oct 1988

COURIER

A Responsible Approach to Industrial Hazardous Waste Management	June 1988
Evaluating Landfill Technologies	November 1988

Waste Reduction Bulletin

September 1986

Volume 2 Number 1, Spring 1987

Volume 2 Number 2, Summer 1987

Volume 2 Number 3, Winter 1987

Volume 3 Number 1, Spring 1988

Volume 3 Number 2, Summer 1988

Volume 3 Number 3, Fall 1988

OWMC BACKGROUNDERS

Questions and Answers, March 1984, 4 p.p.

Property Acquisition and Compensation, September 1985, 4 p.p.

OWMC Primer/Backgrounder - Hazardous Wastes; Let's Treat Them Right
September 1985, 20 p.p. (out of print)

OWMC FACTS ABOUT........

The Rotary Kiln Incineration Process, June 1986, 4 p.p.

The Physical/ Chemical Treatment and Solidification Processes, July 1986, 4 p.p.

Emergency Response Planning, December 1986, 2 p.p.

VIDEOS

"Industrial Wastes: A Challenge We Must Meet", March 1988

"Hazardous Wastes: Let's Treat Them Right" (updated), October 1988

"A Case For Consideration" (in production)

1986 Environmental Assessment: Plan Stage I

A1 Environmental Assessment - Waste Treatment Facility - OWMC 12/86

B1 Waste Quantities Study - Proctor & Redfern 09/82

B2 Market Assessment Program - Survey of 1000 Industrial Establishments - Canviro Consultants Ltd. 1985

*B3 Market Assessment Program - Special Waste Generation by Ontario's Manufacturing Industry in 1983 - DPA Group Inc. 1985

B4 Market Assessment Program - Estimating Waste Quantities - Ontario Research Foundation 1986

* B5 Environmental Effects of Special Waste - Eco Logic Inc. 1986

B6 Human Health and Special Waste - Environ Corporation 1986

B7 Hazardous Waste Management Options for Ontario - Arthur D. Little Int'l Inc. 1986

C1 OWMC Treatment Facility - Facility Description - Monenco Ltd. 1986

C2 Generic Process Technologies Studies - Proctor & Redfern Ltd. 09/82

C3 Technologies and Systems for Treatment and Disposal of Special Wastes in Ontario - Arthur D. Little Int'l Inc. 1986

C4 Evaluation of Alternative Disposal Options - Gartner Lee Associates Ltd. 1986

* C5 Disposal Options Evaluation - Summary Paper - OWMC 1986

C6 OWMC Treatment Facility - Process Area Report - Incineration - Monenco Ltd. 1986

C7 OWMC Treatment Facility - Process Area Report - Physical/Chemical Treatment - Monenco Ltd. 1986

C8 OWMC Treatment Facility - Process Area Report - Solidification - Monenco Ltd. 1986

C9 OWMC Treatment Facility - Process Area Report - Engineered Landfill - Monenco Ltd. 1986

C10 OWMC Treatment Facility - Process Area Report - General Facilities - Monenco Limited 1986

D1 Facilities Development Process - Phase 1 Report - OWMC 09/82

D2 Facilities Development Process - Phase 2 Report - OWMC 01/83

D3 Interim Phase 3 Technical Report - Site Selection and OWMC Map Portfolio - M.M. Dillon 1983

D4 Hydrogeologic Considerations for Facility Siting - Gartner Lee Associates 05/83

D5 Site Selection Process, Phase 3B - Selection of Candidate Sites - Site Selection - Volumes 1-4, including Map Portfolio - M.M. Dillon Ltd. 12/84

D6 Site Selection Process, Phase 4A - Selection of a Preferred Site(s) Site Selection - Volumes 1-3 - M.M. Dillon 06/86

D7 Site Selection Process, Phase 4A - Selection of a Preferred Site(s) - Generic Risk Assessment - Environ Corp. 1985

Note: * Not Available

OWMC WORKSHOPS, SEMINARS AND CORRESPONDING BACKGROUND MATERIAL

Background Material for the OWMC Phase 4A Site Selection Workshops, Volume 1 May, 1985, 40 p.p.

Background Material for the OWMC Phase 4A Site Selection Workshops, Volume 2 June, 1985, 74 p.p.

OWMC Background Material for the Ontario Waste Management Corporation Phase 4B, Public Consultation Site Assessment Meetings, July 1987 308 p.p.

OWMC Background Paper, Ontario Industrial Waste Management Community Seminars, June - July 1983, 70 p.p.

Ontario Waste Management Corporation Seminar on Waste Management Issues, Summary of Proceedings, Niagara Institute, Niagara-On-the-Lake January 15 - 17, 1982

Ontario Waste Management Corporation, Seminar on Liquid Industrial Waste Management, Niagara-On-the-Lake, February 11 - 13, 1983, 64 p.p.

Ontario Waste Management Corporation Seminar on Waste Management, Summary of Proceedings, Niagara-on-the-Lake, February 13 - 15, 1983, 61 p.p.

Ontario Waste Management Corporation, Seminar Report, Industrial Waste Management Community Seminar, Port Colborne, Rathfon Inn, June 17 - 18, 1983, 65 p.p.

Ontario Waste Management Corporation, Seminar Report, Industrial Waste Management Community Seminar, Brantford, Holiday Inn, June 24 - 25, 1983, 68 p.p.

Ontario Waste Management Corporation, Seminar Report, Industrial Waste Management Community Seminar, Burlington, Holiday Inn, July 8 - 9, 1983, 63 p.p.

Report On OWMC Site Selection Workshop, Hamilton, Ontario, January 6 - 7, 1984 76 p.p.

OWMC Phase 2 Public Consultation Report January 1983

Volume 1: Program Background
- Public Consultation
- Appendix 1: Phase 2 Presentation Visuals
- Appendix 2: Waste Quantities Task Force

Volume 2: Appendix 3: Documentation of Phase 2 Media Coverage

Volume 3: Appendix 4: Regional Meeting Notification
- Appendix 5: Exchange
- Appendix 6: Provincial Network Meeting Proceedings

Volume 4: Appendix 7: Regional Meeting Proceedings

(A & B) Appendix 8: Phase 2 Written Submissions

OWMC Phase 3 Interim Public Consultation Report May 1983

Volume 1: Program Background
- Public Consultation
- Appendix 1: Documentation of Media Coverage

Volume 2: Appendix 2: News Releases
- Appendix 3: Phase 3A Presentation Vksuals
- Appendix 4: Regional Meeting Notification
- Appendix 5: Phase 2 Report Summary

Volume 3: Appendix 6: Provincial Network Meetings
- Appendix 7: Regional Meeting Proceedings

Volume 4: Appendix 8: Niagara Seminar Report
- Appendix 9: List of Supplemental Meetings
- Appendix 10: Phase 3A Written Submissions
- Appendix 11: Information Deposit Libraries

FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT PROCESS REPORTS AND SUMMARIES

OWMC Facilities Development Process, Phase 1 Report, September 1982, 68 p.p.

OWMC Facilities Development Process, Phase 2 Report, January 1983, 58 p.p.

OWMC Facilities Development Process, Phase 3 Interim Report, May 1983, 55 p.p.

OWMC Facilities Development Process, Phase 3 Report, March 1984, 95 p.p.

OWMC Facilities Development Process, Appendix to the Phase 3 Report, March 1984 183 p.p.

OWMC Facilities Development Process, Phase 4A, September 1985, 188 p.p.

OWMC Exchange, Volume 1 Number 2, September 1982, Special Report: Facilities Development Process - Phase One Summary

OWMC Phase 2 Report Summary, January 1983, 4 p.p.

OWMC Interim Phase 3 Report Summary, May 1983, 16 p.p.

OWMC Phase 3 Report Summary, March 1984, 20 p.p.

OWMC Phase 4A Report Summary, September 1985, 24 p.p.

Interim Phase 3 Technical Report

OWMC Interim Phase 3 Technical Report: Agricultural Factors used in the Selection of Candidate Areas
February 1984, 16 p.p.
Robinson, Merritt and deVries Ltd.

OWMC Interim Phase 3 Technical Report: Transportation
March 1984, 20 p.p.
M. M. Dillon Limited

OWMC Interim Phase 3 Technical Report: Land Use Planning Factors used in the Selection of Canadidate Areas
September 1987, 25 p.p.
Leon Kentridge Associates Limited and
Marshall, Macklin, Monaghan Ltd.

OWMC Interim Phase 3 Technical Report: Surface Waters of the Golden Horseshoe as Effluent Receivers
October 1987, 53 p.p.
Gartner Lee Associates Limited and
Gore and Storrie Limited

Site Selection Process - Phase 3B - Selection of Candidate Sites

Agriculture - Ecologistics Limited and Deloitte, Haskins and Sells Associates, 250 p.p., October 1984

Atmospheric Conditions - Ontario Research Foundation, 130 p.p., October 1984

Biology - Gartner Lee Associates Limited and Museum of Indian Archaeology (London), 140 p.p., October 1984

Physical Resources - Gartner Lee Associates Limited, 250 p.p., October 1984

Sensitive Crops - Ecologistics Limited and Deloitte, Haskins and Sells Associates, 40 p.p., October 1984

Transportation - M. M. Dillon Limited, 350 p.p., October 1984

Urbanization - Ecologistics Limited and Deloitte, Haskins and Sells Associates, 120 p.p., October 1984

Technical Data Map Portfolio - 89 p.p., October 1984

Heritage Resources - Gartner Lee Associates Limited and Museum of Indian Archaeology (London), 85 p.p., November 1984

Land Use - Marshall, Macklin, Monaghan and Leon Kentridge Associates Limited, 285 p.p., November 1984

Socio-Economic - Institute of Environmental Research, 175 p.p., November 1984

Transportation of Special Wastes in Ontario - Pilorusso Research Associates Inc., 180 p.p., November 1984

Facilities Characteristics and Technical Buffer Zone - M. M. Dillon Limited, 125 p.p., December 1984

Site Selection Process Phase 4A
Selection of Candidate Sites

Interim Site Selection Report Candidate Site LF-2N - M.M. Dillon Ltd.

Agriculture - Ecologistics Ltd.

Agriculture - Appendices - Ecologistics Ltd.

Agriculture - Technical Data Map Portfolio - Ecologistics Ltd.

Atmospheric Considerations - Ontario Research Foundation

Transportation - M.M. Dillon Ltd.

Transportation - Appendices - M.M. Dillon Ltd.

Surface Water - Gartner Lee Associates Ltd.

Surface Water - Appendices - Gartner Lee Associates Ltd.

Geologic, Hydrogeologic and Geotechnical Considerations - Gartner Lee Associates Ltd.

Geologic, Hydrogeologic and Geotechnical Considerations - Appendices PI-27E Gartner Lee Associates Ltd.

Geologic, Hydrogeologic and Geotechnical Considerations - Appendices LF-2N Gartner Lee Associates Ltd.

Geologic, Hydrogeologic and Geotechnical Considerations - Appendices LF-4N Gartner Lee Associates Ltd.

Geologic, Hydrogeologic and Geotechnical Considerations - Appendices PI-1N Gartner Lee Associates Ltd.

Geological, Hydrogeologic and Geotechnical Considerations - Appendices PI-13N Gartner Lee Associates Ltd.

Geologic, Hydrogeologic and Geotechnical Considerations - Appendices LF-1E Gartner Lee Associates Ltd.

Geologic, Hydrogeologic and Geotechnical Considerations - Appendices LF-9C Gartner Lee Associates Ltd.

Geologic, Hydrogeologic and Geotechnical Considerations - Appendices LF-3C Gartner Lee Associates Ltd.

Phase 4A cont.

Biology - Gartner Lee Associates Ltd.

Biology Appendices PI-27E, LF-2N, LF-4N, PI-1N, PI-13N, LF-1E, LF-3C, LF-9C - Gartner Lee Associates Ltd.

Land Use - Leon Kentridge Associates Ltd.

Economic Base - Clayton Research Associates Limited.

Engineering - Monenco Limited

Archaeology - Gartner Lee Associates Ltd. and Museum of Indian Archaeology

Municipal Finance and Services Analysis - Clayton Research Associates Ltd.

Social Analysis - Institute of Environmental Research Inc.

Social Analysis - Appendices, Volume 1 - Institute of Environmental Research Inc.

Social Analysis - Appendices, Volume 2 - Heritage Assessment - Institute of Environmental Research Inc. and Historica Research Ltd.

Social Analysis - Appendices, Volume 3 - Visual Impact - Institute of Environmental Research Inc. and E.D.A. Collaborative Inc.

Social Analysis - Appendices, Volume 4 - Tourism Impacts - Institute of Environmental Research Inc. and Laventhol & Horwath

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OWMC SITE ASSESSMENT - PHASE 4B

Agriculture - Ecologistics Limited, February 1988, 395 p.p.

Archaeology and Early History - Museum of Indian Archaeology (London) August 1987, 193 p.p.

Economic Impact - Morehouse Economic Planning Consultants, February 1988, 300 p.p.

Municipal Financial Impact - Future Urban Research, October 1987, 185 p.p.

Social Impact - Institute of Environmental Research, March 1988, 450 p.p.

Social Impact Appendices - Institute of Environmental Research, March 1988 240 p.p.

Visual Impact - EDA Collaborative Inc., September 1987, 117 p.p.

Transportation - M. M. Dillon Limited, October 1987, 256 p.p.

Transportation Technical Appendices - M. M. Dillon Limited, October 1987 96 p.p.

* Noise - S. S. Wilson and Associates, October 1987, 103 p.p.

* Surface Water, Volume 1 - M. M. Dillon Limited, October 1987, 224 p.p.

* Surface Water, Volume 2, Technical Appendices - M. M. Dillon Limited October 1987, 447 p.p.

* Surface Water, Volume 3, Field and Laboratory Protocals - M. M. Dillon Limited October 1987, 178 p.p.

Biology - Gartner Lee Limited, October 1987, 388 p.p.

* Atmospheric Conditions, Volume 1, Main Report - Ontario Research Foundation October 1987, 136 p.p.

* Atmospheric Conditions, Volume 2, Appendices A to E - Ontario Research Foundation October 1987, 198 p.p.

* Atmospheric Conditions, Volume 3, Appendix F - Ontario Research Foundation October 1987, 398 p.p.

* Atmospheric Conditions, Volume 4, Appendices G to Q - Ontario Research Foundation October 1987, 144 p.p.

Land Use - Leon Kentridge Associates Limited, March 1988, 62 p.p.

* Supporting Documents for "Design and Operations" Report, Monenco 1988

OWMC SITE ASSESSMENT - PHASE 4B (cont'd.)

*Risk Assessment, Volume 1 - Environ Corportion, February 1988, 380 p.p.

*Risk Assessment, Volume 2, Appendices A through D, February 1988, 378 p.p.

*Risk Assessment, Volume 2, Appendices E through N, February 1988, 308 p.p.

Geology, Hydrogeology and Geotechnics: Baseline Conditions, Volume 1	Gartner Lee Limited, October 1987 287 p.p.
Geology, Hydrogeology and Geotechnics: Baseline Conditions, Volume 2 Appendices A through D	Gartner Lee Limited, October 1987 287 p.p.
Geology, Hydrogeology and Geotechnics: Baseline Conditions, Volume 3 Appendices E through J	Gartner Lee Limited, October 1987 471 p.p.
Geology, Hydrogeology and Geotechnics: Hydrogeologic Input to Landfill Design	Gartner Lee Limited, September 1987 109 p.p.
Geology, Hydrogeology and Geotechnics: Geotechnical Input to Facilities Design	Gartner Lee Limited, October 1987 52 p.p.
Geology, Hydrogeology and Geotechnics: Potential Impacts on Ground Water from the Central Operating Area	Gartner Lee Limited, November 1987 89 p.p.
Geology, Hydrogeology and Geotechnics: Ground Water Management Strategies, Impact Management, Monitoring, Contingencies and Facility Decommissioning	Gartner Lee Limited, December 1987 130 p.p.
Geology, Hydrogeology and Geotechnics: Potential Impacts on Ground Water from the Landfill	Gartner Lee Limited, December 1987 160 p.p.

OWMC Treatment Facility, Design and Operations Draft Report for Presubmission Consultation, Monenco Limited, November 1987

* Supporting Documents for"Design and Operations" Report, Monenco 1988

Primary Information - Proctor & Redfern Ltd 09/82

P.I. - Engineering/Infrastructure

P.I. - Transportation

P.I. - Land Use

Primary Environmental Information (P.E.I.) 09/82

P.E.I. - Part 1 - Geological/Hydrogeological Inventory -
Gartner Lee Associates Ltd.

P.E.I. - Part 2 - Surface Water Resources -
Gartner Lee Associates Ltd. and Gore & Storrie Ltd.

P.E.I. - Part 3 - Archaeological Resources -
Gartner Lee Associates Ltd. and Museum of Indian Archaeology (London)

P.E.I. - Part 4 - Climatology, Volume 1 (text) -
Gartner Lee Associates Ltd. and Ontario Research Foundation

P.E.I. - Part 4 - Climatology, Volume 2 (appendix) -
Gartner Lee Associates Ltd. and Ontario Research Foundation

P.E.I. - Part 5 - Environmentally Sensitive Areas (Data Base) -
Gartner Lee Associates Ltd.

OWMC Waste Reduction Opportunities Study

Waste Reduction Opportunities Study, May 1983, 287 p.p.
Ontario Research Foundation, Proctor and
Redfern, Weston Designers

Waste Reduction Opportunities Study - Executive Summary, May 1983, 22 p.p.
Ontario Research Foundation, Proctor and Redfern
Limited and Weston Designers-Consultants

Background Paper on Waste Reduction - Proctor and Redfern Limited and Ontario
Research Foundation, 41 p.p., September 1982

Miscellaneous

Stage 1 Report, Hydrogeological Study South Cayuga Site, Gartner Lee Associates Limited, 85 p.p., January 1982

Interim Report on Priority Study of Zone 1 and 2 Lands - Golden Horseshoe Geological Considerations, Gartner Lee Associates Limited, 24 p.p., Mary 1983

Atmospheric Dispersion Influences - Golden Horseshoe, Ontario Research Foundation Proctor and Redfern Limited and Weston Designers-Consultants, 27 p.p., May 1983

OWMC Industrial Glossary, October 1983

Information for Industry - OWMC Industrial Services and Marketing Information 10 p.p., November 1983

Barriers to Reduction, Recycling Exchange and Recovery of Special Wastes in Ontario, Resource Integration Systems Limited and Victor and Burrell Research and Consulting, 107 p.p., April 1984

OWMC U.S. Tour, October 1982

OWMC European Tour, 166 p.p., February 1984

OWMC Phase 4A Factors, 15 p.p., January 1985

Status Report: Facility Design, Monenco, 158 p.p., April 1985

Status Report: Rationale for the Selection of Technologies for Treatment and Disposal of Special Wastes in Ontario, Arthur D. Little of Canada Limited, 29 p.p., July 3, 1985

A brief Submitted on Behalf of the Ontario Waste Management Corporation to the Environmental Assessment Board, Regarding: A Funding Program for Public Interest Participants, Public Meeting June 10, and 11, 1987, 41 p.p., June 1987

OWMC's Waste Treatment and Disposal Facility: Potential Impacts - Their Prevention and Management, July 1986, 70 p.p.

OWMC's Waste Treatment and Disposal Facility: Potential Impacts and Mitigation Options Summary, July 1986, 5 p.p.

OWMC: The Questions You Asked/The Answers We Gave, A Community Discussion Summer of 1987, 17 p.p.

OWMC Waste Quantities Study, the Proctor and Redfern Group, August 1982, 144 p.p.

OWMC Generic Process Technologies Studies, the Proctor and Redfern Group, August 1982, 286 p.p.

Miscellaneous

Ontario Waste Management Corporation Act, 1981, 13 p.p., October 1986

Environmental Assessment Summary (Plan Stage), 30 p.p., December 1986

OWMC and the West Lincoln Community: Managing Change, 47 p.p., June 1987

OWMC, The Disposal Game, January 1984, 24 p.p.

APPENDIX C

LIST OF LIBRARIES HOLDING OWMC REPORTS

Algonquin Regional Library
29 Mary Street
Parry Sound, Ontario
P2A 1E3

Central Ontario Regional Library
129 Church Street South
Richmond Hill, Ontario
L4C 1W4

North Central Regional Library
334 Regent Street South
Sudbury, Ontario
P3C 4E2

Northeastern Regional Library
6 Al Wende Avenue
Kirkland Lake, Ontario
P2N 3G9

Northwestern Regional Library
910 Victoria Avenue East
Thunder Bay, Ontario
P7C 1B4

Ontario Library Service Escarpment
1133 Central Avenue
Hamilton, Ontario
L8K 1N7

Waterloo Regional Public Library
11th Floor
Marsland Centre
20 Erb Street West
Waterloo, Ontario
N2J 4G7

Metropolitan Toronto Library
789 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario
M4W 2G8

* = where the OWMC Environmental Assessment and supporting documents are available.

Ancaster Branch
Wentworth Public Library
300 Wilson Street East
Ancaster, Ontario
L9G 2B9

Mount Hope Branch
Wentworth Library
Airport and Homestead Drive
Mount Hope, Ontario
L0R 1W0

Norfolk Township Public Library
P.O. Box 130
Port Rowan, Ontario
N0E 1M0

Dundas Public Library
18 Ogilvie Street
Dundas, Ontario
L9H 2S2

Brantford Public Library
73 George Street
Brantford, Ontario
N3T 2Y3

Cayuga Branch
Haldimand Public Library
Cayuga Street
Cayuga, Ontario
N0A 1E0

Grimsby Public Library*
25 Adelaide Street
Grimsby, Ontario
L3M 1X2

Milton Public Library
45 Bruce Street
Milton, Ontario
L9T 2L5

Halton Hills Public Library
9 Church Street
Georgetown, Ontario
L7G 2A3

Wellandport Public Library
Wellandport, Ontario
L0R 2J0

Lincoln Public Library
10 Church Street
P.O. Box 460
Beamsville, Ontario
L0R 1B0

West Lincoln Township Public Library
P.O. Box 164
Smithville, Ontario
L0R 2A0

Wainfleet Township Public Library*
199 Park Street
Wainfleet, Ontario
L0S 1V0

Six Nations Indian Band*
Box 149
Ohsweken, Ontario
N0A 1M0

Hamilton Public Library
Government Documents Division
55 York Boulevard
Hamilton, Ontario
L8R 3K1

Fort Erie Public Library*
136 Gilmore Road
Fort Erie, Ontario
L2A 2M1

Caledon Public Library
P.O. Box 1000
Municipal Complex
Caledon East, Ontario
L0N 1E0

Welland Public Library*
140 King Street
Welland, Ontario
L3B 3J3

Burlington Public Library
2331 New Street
Burlington, Ontario
L7R 1J4

Thunder Bay Public Library
216 Brodie Street
Thunder Bay, Ontario
P7E 1C2

Pelham Public Library*
P.O. Box 830
Fonthill, Ontario
L0S 1E0

Port Colbourne Public Library*
310 King Street
Port Colbourne, Ontario
L3K 4H1

Oakville Public Library
120 Navy Street
Oakville, Ontario
L6J 2Z4

St. Catharines Public Library*
54 Church Street
St. Catharines, Ontario
L2R 7K2

Nanticoke Public Library
413 Main Street
P.O. Box 909
Port Dover, Ontario
N0A 1N0

North York Public Library
Business, Science & Technology Department
5126 Yonge Street
North York, Ontario
M2N 5N9

North York Public Library
Government Documents Librarian
888 Lawrence Avenue East
Don Mills, Ontario
M3C 1P6

Thorold Public Library*
14 Ormond Street North
Thorold, Ontario
L2V 1Y8

Mississauga Public Library
1350 Burnhamthorpe Road East
Mississauga, Ontario
L4Y 3V9

Sarnia Public Library
124 Christina Street South
Sarnia, Ontario
N7T 2M6

Sudbury Public Library
c/o North Central Regional Library System
334 Regent Street South
Sudbury, Ontario
P3C 4E2

Windsor Public Library
850 Ouellette Avenue
Windsor, Ontario
N9A 4M9

Niagara Falls Public Library*
4848 Victoria Avenue
Niagara Falls, Ontario
L2E 4C5

Niagara-on-the-Lake Public Library*
P. O. Box 430
Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario
L0S 1J0

Dunnville Public Library Board
317 Chestnut Street
Dunnville, Ontario
N1A 2H4

York University Library*
4700 Keele Street
Downsview, Ontario
M3J 1P3

Wilfred Laurier University*
75 University Avenue West
Waterloo, Ontario
N2L 3C5

University of Western Ontario*
University Library
1151 Richmond Street North
London, Ontario
N6A 3K7

Government Documents Section
Trent University
University Library*
Peterborough, Ontario
K9J 7B8

University of Ottawa Library*
550 Cumberland Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1N 6N5

University of Windsor Library*
410 Sunset
Windsor, Ontario
N9B 3P4

University of Toronto Library*
Serials Department
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 1A5

University of Waterloo Library*
200 University Avenue West
Waterloo, Ontario
N2L 3G1

Ryerson Polytechnical Institute*
Library
350 Victoria Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5B 2K3

Queen's University*
Douglas Library
Kingston, Ontario
K7L 3N6

Laurentian University Library*
Ramsey Lake Road
Sudbury, Ontario
P3E 2C6

McMaster University*
Mills Memorial Library
1280 Main St. West
Hamilton, Ontario
L8S 4L8

Lakehead University Library*
Oliver Road
Thunder Bay, Ontario
P7B 5E1

University of Guelph Library*
Documentation and Media
  Research Centre
Guelph, Ontario
N1G 2W1

Carleton University Library*
Ottawa, Ontario
K1S 5B6

Brock University Library*
500 Glenridge Avenue
St. Catharines, Ontario
L2S 3A1

Brock University Environmental
  Studies Archives*
St. Catharines, Ontario
LZ5 3A1

Niagara College Library*
P.O. Box 1005
Woodlawn Road
Welland, Ontario

Algoma University College Library*
1520 Queen Street East
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
P6A 2GA

Nipissing University College Library*
P. O. Box 5002
Gormanville Road
North Bay, Ontario
P1B 8L7

Glendon College
Government Documents Library
2275 Bayview Avenue
Toronto, Ontario
M4N 3M6

Environment Canada
Department Library
Place Vincent Massey
Hull, Quebec
K1A 1C7

Canadian Environmental Law Association
  Library
243 Queen Street West
4th Floor
Toronto, Ontario
M5V 1Z4

Municipal Reference Library
City Hall
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 2N1

Ministry of the Environment
Main Library
1st Floor
135 St. Clair Avenue West
Toronto, Ontario
M4V 1P5

Ministry of the Environment
Lab Library
135 St. Clair Avenue West
Toronto, Ontario
M4V 1P5

Ontario Research Foundation
Library
Sheridan Park
Mississauga, Ontario
L5K 1B3

Ontario Government Checklist and
  Catalogue Service
180 Bloor Street West
5th Floor
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 2V6

Ontario Hydro
Library
700 University Avenue
Toronto, Ontario
M5G 1X6

APPENDIX D: PHASE 1
SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

PHASE 1: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING		
o **Agriculture**		
- Concerned about the effects of siting the facility on prime agricultural land.	- The use of prime agricultural land has not been ruled out. Often such land has good hydrogeological conditions making it potentially attractive.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 1, Section 1.3, Appendices, Part 2, Appendix J.1
- Concerned about the effects of siting the facility in a rural area.	- This matter is under consideration by OWMC.	Vol. III, Part 2, Appendix J.1
o **Air Quality**		
- Concerned about the quality of emissions.	- Emissions from the incinerator will be scrubbed and precipitated until they are 99% clean.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 2, Table 2.1 Vol. IV, Table 5.2
o **Centralization/Decentralization**		
- Expressed a preference that the system should be decentralized.	- This matter is under consideration by OWMC.	Vol II, Table A.1
o **Compensation**		
- OWMC should commission a study on appropriate compensation for the acquisition of agricultural land.	- This matter is under consideration by OWMC.	Vol. V, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.3
o **Environmentally Sensitive Areas**		
- Suggested special attention be given to avoiding environmentally significant lands	- This matter is under consideration by OWMC.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 2, Table 2.1

PHASE 1: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o **Hydrogeology**		
- Groundwater protection should be a major consideration. Suggested highly impermeable soil be sought even if it should cost more to do so.	- OWMC agreed.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 2, Table 2.1 Vol. V, Table B.3
o **Land Use**		
- Concerned that the facility will not be compatible with the type of land use.	- This matter is under consideration by OWMC.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 2, Table 2.1, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.1 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.4
o **Monitoring**		
- Need for a monitoring program for industrial landfill.	- OWMC agreed.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.3.4
o **Process**		
- Suggested using the criteria checklist approach as opposed to the factor analysis approach.	- The problem noted with the criteria checklist approach is that it ignores the important interrelationships between factors and relies on rather arbitrary design criteria rather than performance characteristics.	Vol. I, Chapter 1, Section 1.2
- Concern expressed that siting decisions have already been made and that OWMC would not consider the public's views.	- On the contrary, public views have been sought in OWMC's public consultation process.	EA volume appendices ("Opportunities for Public Involvement")
- Concerned that politics could influence the site selection process.	- Selection of the site will be determined by a broad range of environmental factors using the same definition of the environment as that contained in the E.A. Act.	Vol. III

PHASE 1: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o Process - Continued		
- Protection of the environment viewed as a priority.	- OWMC agreed.	Addressed throughout the EA Vol. I, Chapter 1, Section 1.2 Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 1, Section 1.3
o Social Impact		
- Concerned about the impact of siting the facility in a community.	- This matter is under consideration by OWMC.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.1
- Suggested the concept that the host community should have a bill of rights.	- OWMC noted the concern.	
o Transportation		
- Concerned about how OWMC is treating risks in the transportation of hazardous wastes.	- OWMC noted the concern.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 1, Section 1.3, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.1 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.5 Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.5 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.5
- Suggested that a safe route for transporting wastes is more important than distance travelled.	- Determining safe access routes will be an important part of the process.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 1, Section 1.3, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.1
o Zoning		
- Concerned about OWMC adhering to official plans and zoning by-laws.	- This matter is under lconsideration by OWMC.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.1

PHASE 1: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
MARKETING		
o **4Rs**		
- Urged OWMC to emphasize the 4Rs.	- OWMC agreed with this priority.	Vol. I, Chapter 5, 6 Vol. I, Appendix N
- Suggested OWMC should have representatives in the field actively promoting in-plant recycling and gaining an understanding of changes in waste quantities and compositions and marketing other related services.	- This matter is under consideration by OWMC.	Vol. II, Chapter 6.2 Vol. II, Appendix N
o **Competition**		
- Concerned about the relationship between OWMC and private industry.	- OWMC noted the concern.	Vol. II
o **Energy From Waste**		
- Asked about the potential for heat recovery.	- If the economics are favourable, the heat generated from the incineration of some wastes may be recovered and sold as a form of energy.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4.3
o **Importing**		
- Expressed a preference for not accepting wastes from the U.S. or other provinces.	- This matter is under consideration by OWMC.	Vol. I, Chapter 1, Section 1.3
o **Interim Measures**		
- Indicated a need for interim measures.	- OWMC noted the concern.	Vol. I, Chapter 1, Section 1.1

PHASE 1: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
MARKETING - Continued		
o Pricing Strategy		
- Assumed OWMC's objectives in its pricing policy would be to ensure the proper management of all wastes in the province.	- OWMC agreed.	Vol. I, Chapter 1, Section 1.1
o Waste Composition		
- Need expressed for waste audits, analysis and diagnosis of waste products and processes.	- OWMC agreed.	Vol. I, Chapter 2, Section 2.1 Vol. I, Chapter 3
- Inquired about useful exchange of wastes.	- OWMC recognizes that waste exchange is a desirable practice.	Vol. I, Chapter 4, Section 4.4.2
o Waste Quantities		
- Concerned about developing a uniform system of collecting waste quantity data.	- OWMC agreed.	Vol. I, Chapter 3
- Concerned about who produces hazardous wastes and in what quantities it is produced.	- OWMC agreed, indicating it was considering a waste quantities estimates study.	Vol. I, Chapter 3

PHASE 1: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
FACILITY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT		
o **Costs**		
- OWMC urged to consider the costs of designing the facility.	- OWMC agreed.	
o **Landfill**		
- The public perceives that all landfill sites will leak.	- OWMC noted the concern, pointing out that it will be treating all wastes before placing them in a landfill.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 1, Section 1.3
- Concerned about the failure of any engineered component in the landfill facility and the need for the leachate to be contained.	- As a second line of defence, the natural environment must be capable of acting as a backup until remedial plans can be put into place.	Vol. IV, Appendix B
- Asked what the approximate size of the site for the landfill would be.	- OWMC provided estimate current at that time.	Vol. IV, Chapter 3, Section 3.2.6
o **Liquid Effluent Disposal**		
- Concerned about the nature of treated waste to be released to the environment.	- OWMC's objective is to produce liquid effluents that meet the highest standards possible.	Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.3.5
o **PCB's**		
- Concerned about the treatment of PCB's. Suggested that OWMC investigate the merits of portable incineration of PCB's.	- The use of a mobile incinerator for PCB's is one way of reducing the danger of transporting the PCB's. However the mobility of such units detracts from the control that can be exercised over their use.	Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. IV, Chapter 3, Section 3.3 Vol. II, Section 3.7 Vol. II, Chapter 6, Section 6.3

PHASE 1: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
FACILITY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT - Continued o Technology Selection		
- Concerned about how technologies will be chosen.	- OWMC indicated that technologies will be selected that have proven to be commercially viable, and safe.	Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. IV, Chapter 2, Section 2.1
- Suggested using only "best" available treatment technologies.	- OWMC agreed.	Vol. IV
- Asked about the role of the selection of technologies in site identification.	- OWMC's approach will identify a site(s) with a number of specific treatment technologies in mind. Such an integral approach is very different from the conventional approach of finding a site and then choosing treatment technologies.	Vol. I, Chapter 1, Section 1.2 Vol. 1III, Part 1, Chapter 1

PHASE 1: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
COMMUNICATIONS		
o Information Requests		
- General concern expressed about the availability of information.	- OWMC indicated that reports from each level of activity will be made available to the public for review and comment.	Public Consultation Report
- Requests were made for verbatim transcripts, bibliographies, weekly progress reports and study outlines.	- These requests will be considered and where feasible, incorporated in the communication program.	
- Concerned about OWMC's response time to information requests.	- OWMC noted the concern.	
o Public Education		
- Public education on the hazardous waste issue identified as extremely important. Suggested that OWMC prepare and distribute information flyers and a newsletter, develop and promote through advertisements, establish community information offices and host seminars.	- OWMC will be developing appropriate information program as it moves through the FDP process.	Public Consultation Report
o Public Input		
- Concern expressed regarding the need for public involvement in the OWMC planning process.	- There will be public input at all levels.	Vol. I, Chapter 1, Section 1.2.4 EA Volume Appendices

PHASE 1: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
REGULATORY		
o **Competition**		
- Concerned about OWMC's effect on the private sector, especially OWMC's effect on Tricil.	- OWMC noted the concern.	Vol. I, Chapter 4, Section 4.4.7 Vol. II
o **Funding**		
- Requests for intervenor funding.	- This request will be considered.	Public Consultation Report
o **Hearings**		
- Asked about OWMC's submission to the Hearing Panel.	- Based on the evaluation of the reports and recommendations it has received from the various consultants, OWMC will submit plans for a particular candidate site for consideration by the Public Hearing Tribunal.	(N/A, re: Consolidated Hearings Act)
o **Illegal Dumping**		
- Concern expressed over midnight dumping. Industries should be strictly regulated and be accountable for their actions.	- OWMC noted the concern. (The Ministry of the Environment is responsible for enforcing regulations).	Vol. I, Chapter 1, Section 1.1
o **Mandate**		
- Identified a need for OWMC to develop a clear set of goals and objectives.	- OWMC noted the concern.	Vol. I, Chapter 1, Section 1.2.3
- Agreed that the objective of the Corporation should be to minimize the impact of wastes on the environment and on human health. There was, however, debate as to whether the	- OWMC agreed.	Vol. I, Chapter 1, Sections 1.1 to 1.3

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
REGULATORY - Continued		
o **Mandate** - Continued		
objective should be to eliminate the hazard or minimize the impact.		
- General concern and questioning of OWMC's mandate.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. I, Chapter 1, Section 1.1
- Concerned about OWMC's relationship to MOE.	- OWMC explained the relationship.	Vol. I, Chapter 1, Section 1.1
o **Ownership**		
- Debated the role of private vs. public ownership operation.	- OWMC noted this concern	Vol. II
o **Regulations/Enforcement**		
- OWMC should push for better enforcement and create incentives for proper treatment.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. I, Chapter 5, Sections 5.2, 5.4 Vol. I, Appendix N
- Concern expressed regarding the need for major improvements in the monitoring, regulation and enforcement of waste generators, haulers and disposal operations.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. I, Chapter 2, Section 2.2 Vol. I, Chapter 5, Sections 5.2. 5.4
o **Timing**		
- Concerned about the timing of OWMC's project.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. I, Chapter 4
- Industry indicated that they need OWMC's facilities operating as soon as possible.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. I, Chapter 4

APPENDIX D: PHASE 2
SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

PHASE 2: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING		
o Agriculture		
- Opposition to siting OWMC on agricultural land. Note that OWMC should search for industrially-zoned land.	- OWMC would prefer industrially-zoned or Crown lands but must consider hydrogeological and other environmental requirements.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 1, Section 1.3, Appendices Part 2 Appendix J.1
o Centralized/Decentralized		
- Decentralization was preferred over centralization; it is more reasonable to locate at the source.	- There will be many social and environmental factors involved in selecting a site.	Vol. II, Chapter 5
- If there is a centralized facility, is there the possibility of dewatering situations?	- OWMC undertook to resolve this issue in its FDP work.	Vol. II, Chapter 6, Section 6.3 Vol. II, Appendix M
o Compensation		
- Given any negative effects, is OWMC prepared to compensate? For example, pipe in water. The creation of a contingency or liability fund was recommended.	- OWMC endorses the concept of compensation. No one should be unfairly disadvantaged by the facility. Details of a compensation policy will be determined later in the process.	Vol. V, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.3
o Contingency Planning/Emergency Response		
- Concern that contingency planning for emergency situations be part of the system. These include properly labelling vehicles, and holding back a portion of operating funds to ensure immediate response to emergencies.	- Agreed. There will be contingency funds for OWMC accidents and emergency situations.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.1 Vol. V, Chapter 7, Sections 7.5.6, 7.6.3(d)

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o Co-Use/Rehabilitation		
- OWMC should consider existing landfill site for both siting and rehabilitation.	- OWMC must locate a safe, secure site for its landfill. In the future, OWMC may be involved in site clean-ups and rehabilitation.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.1
o Existing Conditions		
- Complete data of existing environmental conditions should be set up and considered in the site selection process.	- OWMC agreed.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.1
o Local Economy		
- What community benefits would be derived from the facility?	- Employment opportunities, taxes, use of local contractors where possible.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.1 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Sections 7.6.3; 7.7
o Municipal Finance		
- Will OWMC pay taxes?.	- OWMC is exempt from municipal taxes, but will contribute payments-in-lieu.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.1

PHASE 2: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o Northern Ontario		
- If volume reduction can be done in the south, clay belts in Northern Ontario should be considered for the landfill site.	- Clay belts in Northern Ontario are probably not sufficiently uniform and thick. Transport costs would be prohibitive.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 2, Section 2.4.2.1; Part 2, Chapter 9, Section 9.4.2, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.1
o Population		
- What is the effect of population density on the site selection decision?	- Population density is an exclusionary factor. Urban and rural areas are being evaluated.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 9, Table 9.1 and 9.2, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.1
o Process		
- Concerned about a site selected in eastern Ontario if it is equal to a site elsewhere.	- Sites will not likely be equal because of all the factors involved.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 1, Section 1.3
o Property Devaluation		
- General concern that property values will decrease due to OWMC and need for compensation.	- OWMC will review ways to address compensation for loss of property values.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.1 Vol. V, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.3(b)
o South Cayuga		
- What are the reasons for eliminating the South Cayuga Site?	- The South Cayuga site was eliminated after hydrogeologic testing was conducted on the site. The results of the hydrogeologic investigations indicated that deposits of sand and gravel were found at various locations on the site identified by the Government. In addition, the proximity of the site to a floodplain and the shallow depths of overburden were factors in the rejection of South Cayuga as a site for OWMC's treatment and disposal facilities.	N/A

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
Siting - Continued		
o Transportation		
Access Route		
- Has OWMC considered the effect a road closure would have on the agricultural community in terms of the functioning of the farm unit.	- If somebody had their access cut off by our operations, some suitable arrangement for those affected would be made by OWMC.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.1 Vol. V, Chapter 4, Section 4.4.2(b) and Chapter 7, Section 7.5.3
Alternative Transportation Mode		
- Rail networks could provided significant cost savings and help rail service in general.	- Locating near rail service is not a major site selection factor.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 2, Section 2.5.2, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.1
Risk		
- Reducing transportation will reduce risks.	- OWMC recognizes the relationship between transportation and risk. Regional dewatering stations may help to reduce such risk. Weighting of the transportation factor has to be determined. Further, OWMC will have contingency and compensation plans to deal with transportation risks.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 2, Section 2.5.2; Part 2, Chapter 9, Section 9.5.1, Appendix J.1, Appendices Part 3, Appendix N.4, Vol. II, Appendix M
- How would transportation risks be calculated?	- Risk can be calculated based on highest accident potential on roadways in Ontario.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 3, Appendix N.4 Vol. V, Chapter 7, Section 7.5.4
Road Improvement Mitigation		
- Will township roads selected for access routes be upgraded.	- Access routes to the site would be upgraded to provincial road standards, if required.	Vol V, Part 1, Table B.5 Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.8
o Zoning		
- How will OWMC be affected by zoning?	- OWMC is exempt from by-laws, however, OWMC is making an effort to find a suitable site that is industrially zoned.	Vol III, Part 1, Chapter 1, Section 1.3, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.1

PHASE 2: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
MARKETING		
o **4Rs**		
General		
- Strong support for 4Rs expressed particularly reduction and recycling. It was felt that waste reduction should be applied first so that a minimum of waste would require off-site treatment and disposal. OWMC should increase its emphasis of 4Rs and encourage industry to do likewise.	- OWMC agrees that there should be increased emphasis on 4Rs and has commissioned a study on reduction and recycling practices (ORF. 1982). 4Rs expertise, especially for small and medium sized firms must be provided.	Vol. I, Chapters 5, 6 Vol. I, Appendix N Vol. II, Chapter 6, Section 6.2 Vol. II, Appendix N
- By increasing in-plant 4Rs OWMC should have smaller capacity facilities with expansion capabilities.	- OWMC agrees and notes European examples.	Vol. I, Chapters 5, 6 Vol. II, Chapter 2, Section 2.2
Promotion of 4Rs		
- OWMC could support 4Rs through a number of initiatives including: - loans/monetary incentives - provision of technologies - education - pricing of OWMC services to maximize 4Rs and proper treatment	- See above.	Vol. I, Chapter 7 Vol. II, Chapter 6, Section 6.2 Vol. II, Appendix N

PHASE 2: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
MARKETING - Continued		
o **Competition**		
- Concern that OWMC would be in direct competition with private industry. Support for public sector involvement in terms of the high development and siting costs involved, but that the private sector should take over once the facilities are established.	- OWMC is not in direct competition with the private sector because it is interested primarily in those wastes not presently receiving adequate treatment.	Vol. I, Chapter 1, Sections 1.1 and 1.3, Chapter 6, Section 6.5
o **Import**		
- Concern and opposition to OWMC's treating wastes from the U.S. and other provinces.	- Some extra-jurisdictional waste may come to OWMC, but only on a reciprocal basis. OWMC will not be a dumping ground for North American wastes.	Vol. I, Chapter 1, Section 1.3
- Support for a waste exchange program.	- OWMC also supports waste exchange and such assistance will be directed towards small and medium sized industries.	Vol. I, Chapter 4, Section 4.4.2
o **Interim Measures**		
- Concern was expressed over the length of time involved in establishing OWMC. Various interim measures were proposed, including: - identification and treatment of most readily treatable wastes - secure landfill storage facility - collection and dewatering system - 4Rs - public education - mobile facilities - increased monitoring	- Although OWMC is considering interim measures, certain factors such as proven technologies and risk minimization must not be sacrificed. Some interim measures, such as a regional transfer/collection system may in themselves require public hearings, while others may be very difficult to implement due to existing municipal infrastructures.	Vol. II, Chapter 3, Section 3.7 Vol. II, Chapter 6 Vol. II, Appendices M and N

PHASE 2: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
MARKETING - Continued		
o **Interim Measures** - Continued		
- There was no consensus as to who should be responsible for such interim measures; OWMC or others.	- OWMC noted this concern.	N/A
o **Market Assessment**		
- Concern over how OWMC could ensure that generators would send wastes to the facility was noted.	- The flow of waste to OWMC will be controlled by price, regulations and private sector capacity to treat wastes. A marketing study will be undertaken to outline available pricing and marketing options.	Vol. 1, Chapter 5
- In assessing the market, how can OWMC determine what is "adequate"? Would individuals also be able to send their pesticide wastes to OWMC?	- Ongoing meeting with industry and government are required in order to close information gaps. Small quantities of waste might be accepted and analyzed by OWMC.	Vol. I, Chapter 1, Section 1.1 Vol. I, Chapters 3, 4, 6
o **Pricing Strategy**		
- OWMC was queried as to what costs are involved, especially in relation to transportation, taxes, and generator liability.	- Estimate that the capital cost of the facility, in the form of a forgivable government loan, would be about 80-100 million dollars. OWMC is expected to operate on a break-even basis, charging real costs.	Vol. IV, Sections 4.4, 5.6
- Industry felt that OWMC should charge full costs, which would increase disposal costs to generators and force the promotion of 4Rs. At the same time, OWMC should ensure the safest facility design which possibly would exceed standards.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. IV, Section 5.6

PHASE 2: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
MARKETING - Continued		
o **Special Waste Definition**		
- Clarification of OWMC's definition of "special waste" was requested. Would it take into account technical criteria such as toxicity, flammability and exposure factors for specific chemicals? Is there a conflict between OWMC and municipalities and this definition?	- The term "special waste" does not denote unconventional waste streams. Although recognizing that toxicity characteristics can change, OWMC is concerned that the list of "special wastes" remain reasonable.	Vol. I, Chapter 1, Section 1.3
o **Transfer Stations**		
- There is an eventual need to have permanent transfer stations in some communities.	- OWMC agrees. Transfer stations will eventually form part of Ontario's waste management system.	Vol. II, Chapter 6, Section 6.3 Vol. II, Appendix M
o **Waste Quantities**		
- Concern was expressed that waste quantity figures were just estimates and depended in part on the ways/systems figures. Others felt the quantities were not clearly based in that it was not clear if such things as stored wastes, or wastes handled on-site were included.	- OWMC agrees that the figures are estimates. Waste quantity data are incomplete and will require further discussions with MOE and industry . The waybill is not intended as an inventory, but is used to quantify liquid industrial waste moving off site to licensed treatment locations. The Waste Quantities Study (P & R 1982) is intended to estimate all special waste generation in Ontario.	Vol. I, Chapters, 3, 4, 5

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
FACILITY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT		
o **Alternative Disposal Option**		
- OWMC should develop a fully secure facility using best waste treatment technologies. Concern that Ontario lags behind in terms of waste treatment. Will OWMC help develop new technologies.?	- OWMC noted that only proven technologies would be used and all risks minimized. OWMC may be involved in funding research and perhaps testing new technologies in the laboratory in the future.	Vol. IV, Table B.1 Vol. IV, Chapter 2, Section 2.1
- Some asked why OWMC is not using deep well disposal or abandoned mine shafts.	- Because of the high volume of waste involved, deep wells are an unsuitable option. Storage, in mine shafts or salt mines is also unsuitable. Storage is temporary until treatment facilities are available. Such containment cannot be assured.	Vol. II, Table A.1 Vol. II, Chapter 4, Section 4.3
o **Decentralization**		
- Support for decentralized systems was expressed. Decentralization would reduce costs, risks, emissions, transportation and decentralize disbenefits. Decentralization would allow facilities to be closer to points of waste generation.	- Duplicating facilities, including rotary kilns is expensive, and may result in underuse. One community would still have a central landfill. However, regional collection (transfer) and dewatering facilities are a possibility. OWMC is studying the possibility of siting the facility components separately or on one site.	Vol. II, Table A.1 Vol. II, Chapter 5, Section 5.3
o **Facility Capability**		
- Even if best proven technologies are employed, will there still be wastes that remain untreatable? Will OWMC handle PCBs?	- There is a proven technology for every waste, and the OWMC facility will be designed to handle everything. Hopefully, an adequate solution for PCBs will be in place before OWMC's facility opens.	Vol. II, Chapter 3 Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. IV, Chapter 5, Section 5.4

PHASE 2: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
FACILITY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT - Continued		
o Incineration		
- Two issues of concern were raised: is the incineration ash toxic and will odours be detectable downwind?	- Even after scrubbing, small quantities of toxicity will remain. This is why a secure landfill is required. Odour detection will depend on scrubbers used in stack emission controls.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.3.5 Vol. IV, Appendix B
o Laboratory		
- Concerned that waste coming into OWMC may not be properly labelled.	- All shipments will be arranged with the generator. OWMC will have a sophisticated laboratory to test waste composition and assess the best treatment.	Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.3.4
o Landfill		
General		
- Many expressed skepticism about the ability of any landfill to be "secure". What will OWMC include in the landfill design - liners?	- OWMC's landfill will rely on the natural containment afforded by deep clay plus impervious line monitoring, and leachate control capabilities. All wastes will be treated to the fullest extent possible. Approximately 100 acres would carry a landfill for 30 years.	Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. IV, Chapter 3, Section 3.2 Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.3.5
- Concern that untreated wastes would be landfilled.	- OWMC has made the commitment that no untreated waste will be landfilled.	Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. IV, Chapter 3, Section 3.2 Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.3.5
Life		
- Estimated size and life of the landfill.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. IV, Chapter 3, Section 3.2
- Is OWMC prepared to dig up the landfilled residues should better treatment technology become available?	- OWMC would be prepared to retrieve wastes from the landfill should new technologies warrant.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.3.5

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
FACILITY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT - Continued		
o Monitoring		
- OWMC should have full monitoring which is open to public scrutiny, i.e. independent authority.	- OWMC will be subject to MOE monitoring and regulation, and will establish a Community Monitoring Committee.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.1 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.3
o On-Site Treatment		
- Support treating wastes at source.	- OWMC is looking at mobile treatment facilities, particularly for small industries which can't afford on-site facilities. Locating dewatering close to source is an attractive possibility. Evaluation factors include waste source as well as transportation, social and economic factors.	Vol. I, Chapter 4, Section 4.3 Vol. II, Chapter 3, Section 6.3
o Operations		
- Is OWMC planning to subcontract some of its treatment operations?	- Subcontracting is an option being examined by OWMC.	N/A
o Perpetual Care		
- Concern over need for guarantees for public safety if something should go wrong at the landfill.	- OWMC accepts the principle of liability and, as a Crown Corporation, can assure perpetual care for all sites and facilities.	Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. IV, Chapter 5, Section 5.5 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.3.4

PHASE 2: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
COMMUNICATIONS		
o Information Requests		
- Sufficient time should be given for the review of material and the preparation of submissions to OWMC.	- Acknowledged. Time limits will be set by the Hearing Panel.	
o Public Education		
- Public education of the urgency of the Corporation's job is extremely important to smoothing out the process.	- Communication efforts are presently reaching over 2,000 individuals and organizations.	
o Public Input		
- Strong support for OWMC's public consultation program as a means to incorporate public input to the planning process. OWMC should exchange information with industry, municipalities and the public.	- Acknowledged. Public input is an important element of the planning process. OWMC communication efforts are presently (Phase 2) reaching over 2,000 individuals and organizations.	In EA Volume Appendices ("Opportunities for Public Involvement")

PHASE 2: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
REGULATORY		
o **Environmental Assessment Act**		
- Why is OWMC exempt from EAA?	- The exemption was determined by the government. However, OWMC has adopted the EAA definition of "environment", will have full public hearings, and is committed to the provision of funding which is not now part of the EAA.	See Public Consultation Report
o **Funding**		
- Support for funding to interest groups and municipalities so that they can properly participate in the review of the technical material and the public hearings.	- OWMC accepts the concept of pre-hearing funding. Specific allocations are up to the Hearing Panel.	N/A
o **Interim Measures**		
- Concerned with the length of time involved in the process and suggest interim measures should be taken.	- OWMC will be examining this option.	N/A
o **OWMC Mandate**		
- Couldn't OWMC handle both industrial and municipal wastes?	- Municipal waste is not a part of OWMC's mandate.	Vol. I, Chapter 1, Sections 1.1, 1.3
o **Public vs. Private**		
- Concern was expressed that government was becoming too involved in the private sector, and that the private sector be involved. Questions were also raised as to who would own and operate the facility.	- OWMC agrees in principle that the private sector should be in the waste treatment business. However, OWMC will own the land and the plant, but may contract out the operation. This has yet to be decided.	

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
REGULATORY - Continued		
o Regulatory Authority		
- There were many questions related to OWMC's authority in terms of power to prosecute, regulation of sewer use standards and setting of standards.	- OWMC does not have regulatory powers. They belong to MOE. However, OWMC is in a position to influence future regulations by offering a better treatment alternative.	N/A
- Concern that OWMC does not ignore municipal plans even though it is exempt from them.	- Concern noted.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.1

APPENDIX D: PHASE 3A
SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

PHASE 3A: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING		
o **Agriculture**		
- Strong opposition expressed over the use of agricultural land, particularly in the Niagara area. Facility would not only take land out of production but impact on the intrinsic fabric of the agricultural community.	- OWMC will try to avoid using agricultural land. However, if environmental factors lead to an agricultural area then it will be selected. If agricultural land is used, ways to mitigate social impacts will be investigated. Rural residents are reminded that they too benefit from the use of products of an industrialized society.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 3, Table 3.1, Section 3.4.2.4, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.2
- Farming communities fear that an OWMC facility would attract other industry leading to further losses of agricultural land.	- Zoning by-laws can be used to control further industrialization in affected area.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.2
o **Air Quality**		
- Concern expressed that emissions may be toxic and odorous.	- Exact constituents of emissions and their odours have not yet been detailed. Best technology and siting will be used to mitigate effects.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 3, Section 3.4.2.2, Appendices Part Appendix J.2
- Argument presented that known air inversion potential on Niagara Peninsula sufficient to exclude area from consideration.	- Studies to date are not sufficiently detailed enough to rule out an incineration facility on Niagara Peninsula. Specific studies will be done to evaluate topographic effects, lake breezes, urban heat islands, and existing pollution levels.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 3, Section 3.4.2.2, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.2
o **Archaeology**		
- Have there been any archaeological surveys?	- Presently one study has been done and there will be more.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.2
o **Centralization/Decentralization**		
- A centralized facility is preferable for economic reasons.	- OWMC presently studying pros and cons of both centralized and decentralized options. Must take into account all other social and environmental factors in making a final decision.	Vol. II, Chapter 5, Section 5.3 Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.2

PHASE 3A: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o **Centralization/Decentralization** - Continued		
- View that the risk of exposure would be decreased if the system were decentralized.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.2
- If environmentally safe, numerous smaller plants would be preferable.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. II, Table A.1 Vol. II, Chapter 5, Section 5.3 Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.2
o **Compensation**		
- Concern expressed that reduced property values be compensated.	- OWMC accepts the principle of compensation. Specifics of compensation not yet available.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.2 Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.6
- Will OWMC pay taxes or payments in lieu? What assistance will there be to upgrade roads, fire protection and other services?	- OWMC will pay grants in lieu of taxes.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.2 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.7
o **Earthquakes**		
- Concern that a facility of this nature should not be located in an area subject to earth movement	- Geological conditions are a factor in the site selection process.	Vol. III, Part 1, Section 3.4.2.1, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.2
o **Golden Horseshoe**		
- The use of the "Golden Horseshoe" is questioned. It encompasses much of rural Niagara which is not where the waste centroid is located. A more detailed justification required.	- OWMC considers any location in the Golden Horseshoe to be sufficiently close to the major waste generation area of the province. The majority of wastes are known to come from the Oshawa to Niagara Falls area, i.e. "Golden Horseshoe". As hydrogeology is the most important factor, a rural location is possible.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 2, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.2

PHASE 3A: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o **Golden Horseshoe** - Continued		
- General view that a secure, environmentally safe site be the primary site selection criteria.	- Acknowledged. Further input encouraged as OWMC is seeking advice from outside groups on how to rank and weight criteria.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 1, Section 1.3; Chapter 3, Section 3.4.2.1, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.2
o **Hydrogeology**		
- Arguments presented that the hydrogeological conditions of the Niagara Peninsula are too complex to provide the necessary confidence of security.	- Consultants report that there is a better probability of finding the required soil type in Niagara Peninsula than in any other areas of the province. Site specific studies are required. If soils do prove unsuitable in the Golden Horseshoe, the search will continue in other parts of Southern Ontario.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 3, Section 3.4.2.1, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.2
- Only landfill siting should be constrained by hydrogeology.	- Incinerator and physical/chemical plant also require natural protective back-up against accidental leaks and spills.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 3, Section 3.4.2.1
o **Land Classification**		
- Concerned over the site selection process being limited to zones 1 and 2.	- If no candidate site can be found in lower land classification areas, then the search will go to land in zone 2.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 3, Table 3.1
o **Land Use**		
- General view that OWMC should respect Official Plans and zoning and locate on industrial land. An incompatible land use will greatly alter future patterns.	- OWMC will respect existing land use plans and by-laws as far as possible. However, environmental factors will take priority. OWMC will try first for industrially-zoned land, then crown land, and finally private land.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 3, Table 3.1, Section 3.4.2.5, 3.4.2.6, 3.4.2.7, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.2

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o **Local Economy**		
- General concern over effect on local economy. What benefits will occur to community?	- There will be about 150 jobs on-site. Training local labour for technical positions will be considered. Road improvement, fire protection, etc. will also provide employment. Secondary industries may be attracted in response to OWMC operating expenses. OWMC will pay the equivalent of municipal taxes in lieu. A local benefits policy paper is presently being prepared and will be available for public discussions.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.2 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Sections 7.6.4 and 7.7
o **Municipal Services**		
- Concern expressed over whether OWMC will use existing sewage treatment and landfill facilities.	- Discharge of a brine liquid to a municipal sewage facility is possible, but not considered an important siting factor. OWMC will not use existing landfills as they do not normally meet the natural containment capabilities required.	Vol. II, Chapter 4, Section 4.3 Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.2 Vol. IV, Chapter 5, Section 5.4
- Will OWMC pay for expanding fire fighting capability in the local area?	- OWMC will pay for expanding fire fighting capability in the local area.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.2 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.5.6
o **Population**		
- General feeling expressed that the facility should be located away from population centres.	- Population density is one consideration. Transportation costs and risks and proximity to waste generation take priority.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 1, Section 3.4.2.7, Part 2; Chapter 9, Section 9.5.2, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.2

PHASE 3A: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o Process		
Factors		
- Concerned about what factors were used in the site selection process.	- Site selection factors will be the subject of several local workshops before being finalized.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 1, Appendix E
- Concern expressed over how factors have been weighted and ranked and how tradeoffs have been determined.	- OWMC explained the factor weighting process.	Vol. I, Chapter 1, Section 1.2 Vol. III, Appendices Part 1, Appendix G
General		
- General concern about the progress of the project.	- OWMC noted this concern.	
o Public Health and Safety		
- General concern over potential health effects due to the facility.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 1, Section 1.3
o Socio-Economic Impact		
- Strong support that social and local economic impacts receive high priority in locating the facility. What studies will be undertaken	- Socio-economic impacts are a high priority in site selection. Very thorough socio-economic impact studies will be done.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 3, Table 3.1, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.2
o Surface Water		
- Concern expressed over contamination of surface water particularly by flooding.	- Areas subject to flooding will be avoided.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.2 Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.4

PHASE 3A: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o Transportation		
Access Routes		
- Concern expressed about the dangers of transporting wastes through heavily populated areas.	- Transportation studies will be undertaken in assessing impacts through populated areas. Siting will try to minimize risk associated with transportation. In general, OWMC hopes to locate as close to 400 series highways as possible. OWMC also meets with the Ontario Truckers Association regarding driver training, maintenance and emergency response procedure.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 3, Section 3.4.2.3; Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.2; Appendices Part 3, Appendix N.5
Alternative Transportation Mode		
- Concern about consideration given to rail option.	- Rail transport still under investigation.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 2, Section 2.5.2
Factors		
- Is transportation an important factor in the site selection process? Within the transportation criteria how are criteria weighted?	- Transportation is and has been an important factor in the site selection process.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 3, Section 3.4.2.3
Regulating Transportation		
- Will OWMC control the trucking industry and other transportation factors?	- MOE and MOT will control trucking and regulate transportation factors, not OWMC.	N/A

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o **Transportation** - Continued		
Road Improvement Mitigation		
- Public concerned that road standards may not be adequate for increased load. Will OWMC upgrade the roads?	- OWMC will upgrade roads to provincial highway standards where necessary.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.2 Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.8
Spills and Accidents		
- Who will be responsible for liquid spills on route to the disposal site?	- OWMC's role is unclear if there was a spill en route to the facility. This will be resolved at a later stage in the process, but before operations commence.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.5 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.5.6
o **Visual**		
- Concerned that visual impacts be mitigated depending on the site chosen.	- Visual impact is not expected to be great. Landscaping will be used to help blend the facility into the surroundings as much as possible.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.2 Vol Iv, Chapter 5, Section 5.4.6

PHASE 3A: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
MARKETING		
o 4Rs		
- Very strong support expressed for reduction and recycling at the source of waste generation. OWMC should adjust its basic philosophy to place far more emphasis on the 4Rs.	- OWMC agrees that 4Rs are an important part of the solution. OWMC will continue to fund research and the implementation of technology. Emphasis will be directed at small and medium sized industries. Special study on 4Rs prepared by Ontario Research Foundation.	Vol. I, Chapter 5, 6 Vol. I, Appendix N Vol. II, Chapter 6, Section 6.2 Vol. II, Appendix N
- General feeling that OWMC should concentrate on providing technology and encouragement to industry to reduce volumes and recycle at the source. This should be prime method for handling wastes. A plant should be for residue only.	- Waste reduction and recycling is a high priority for OWMC.	Vol. I, Chapter 5, 6 Vol. I, Appendix N Vol. II, Chapter 6, Section 6.2 Vol. II, Appendix N
o Competition		
- Some concern expressed over the relationship OWMC will play with private industry. A crown corporation would simply play an adversary stance in the marketplace. Private industry has the capability to address the problem.	- OWMC does not wish to compete with private industry, but rather cooperate. At present all waste streams are not being adequately handled. An objective of OWMC is to see maximum use of existing treatment facilities in Ontario.	Vol. I, Chapter 6, Section 6.5
o Impact		
- Concern expressed over the broad waste collection area (Ontario) and distribution of waste generation centroids. How are logistics of transportation to be handled?	- Transfer stations for the collection and dewatering of wastes will probably be required.	Vol. II, Table A.1 Vol. II, Chapter 6, Section 6.3 Vol. II, Appendix M

PHASE 3A: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
MARKETING - Continued		
o **Impact** - Continued		
- Much concern expressed over the possible inclusion of the U.S. in OWMC's market area. Any importation must be strictly controlled.	- Wastes will be imported from other jurisdictions only on a reciprocal basis.	Vol. I, Chapter 1, Section 1.3
o **Pricing Strategy**		
- Concerns expressed over costs and whether any cost control is in place. Bulk of the cost should be absorbed by industry.	- Capital costs will be about $100 million. Operations will be on a break-even basis paid by industry users.	Vol. I, Chapter 6, Section 6.5
- The price charged for treatment must not be either too high or too low. The potential for creating an incentive to dump or produce more waste is recognized.	- OWMC will set prices in accordance with incentives to use the facility. Operations must also be supported by regulations and their enforcement.	Vol. I, Chapter 6, Section 6.5
- Pricing should be sufficient to cover all operating, maintenance and capital improvement costs.	- OWMC will operate on a full cost recovery basis.	Vol. IV, Sections 4.4, 5.6
o **Waste Composition**		
- Standardization of terminology to describe waste composition should be used throughout the industry.	- No standard terminology exists at present. OWMC has selected one method.	Vol. I, Chapter 3, Section 3.5.4
- Will PCB's be admitted by OWMC? Has anything been identified for rejection?	- OWMC's facility will be capable of treating PCBs. Quantities are finite and therefore play a minor role in OWMC planning. OWMC will be able to treat all types of special waste.	Vol. I, Chapter 1, Sections 1.3, 3.2 Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. IV, Appendix I

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
MARKETING - Continued		
o Waste Quantities		
- General questions about waste volume calculations and existing fates.	- Little data exists, however, we can estimate that 1.5 million tonnes are produced a year and that 15% goes to landfills and 15% goes into sewage treatment. OWMC hopes to receive all waste presently realizing an inappropriate fate. Volumes should fall with time.	Vol. I, Chapter 3, 4, 5
- Will OWMC consider accepting leachate from an existing landfill or other materials taken from clean-up operations?	- OWMC will not be involved in clean-up operations, but acceptance of leachate is possible.	Vol. I, Sections 1.3, 3.2, 5.2 Vol. II, Chapter 6, Section 6.4

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
FACILITY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT		
o **Emergency Response/Contingency Planning**		
- Concern that comprehensive emergency procedures be in place and that they be well coordinated with local health officials and fire departments. All waste containers and trucks should be specifically labelled to indicate what they contain and any special containment and clean-up requirements.	- Contingency plans will be included in the proposal. OWMC will be meetings with outside agencies concerned with emergency response.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.2 Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. IV, Chapter 5, Section 5.5.2 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.5.6
o **Emission Controls**		
- Incinerator emissions are a major concern. Public needs to know exactly what will come out of the stack and what technology will be used to mitigate effects (including noise and odour).	- OWMC is committed to using the best available technology. Emissions will be scrubbed and precipitated until they are 99% clean. OWMC is sensitive to surrounding land uses and will take necessary measures to mitigate other nuisances.	Vol. III, Part 1, Section 3.4.2.2, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.2 Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.2 Vol. V, Part 2, Section 7.2
o **Landfill**		
General		
- What becomes of the land after landfilling is complete?	- Use of the land may become recreational. The land will always be crown land; the title can never be given away.	Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. IV, Chapter 5, Section 5.5 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 8
- Concerned over the toxicity of residue in the landfill.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. IV, Appendix J Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.3

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
FACILITY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT - Continued		
o **Landfill** - Continued		
Leachate		
- Concern for leakage of raw waste into underground water systems.	- OWMC will have an "engineered" landfill including a leachate collection, analysis and retreatment capability. Both short and long distance groundwater monitoring will be undertaken.	Vol. II, Chapter 4, Section 4.2 Vol. IV, Chapter 3, Section 3.2
Liner		
- Generally do not trust assurances that adequate containment can be achieved. The need for impermeable liners both above and below landfilled material is stressed.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.3 Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.3.5
Security		
- General fear of landfill. Poor practices in past have destroyed credibility of the technology.	- OWMC will use monitoring and collection systems with the natural hydrogeology as the ultimate safeguard.	Vol. II, Chapter 4, Section 4.2 Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. IV, Chapter 5, Section 5.4.11
o **Liquid Effluent Disposal**		
- Certain anxiety expressed over what exactly the composition of the wastes going into the plant and residues and effluents coming out will be. Want to see detailed testing and monitoring at both ends.	- A laboratory on-site will test all wastes arriving at the site. Non-conforming wastes will be impounded. All liquid effluent will be tested before it leaves the site. Leachate from the landfill will be collected and tested, when necessary.	Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. IV, Chapter 3, Section 3.3 Vol. IV, Chapter 5, Section 5.4.3

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
FACILITY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT - Continued		
o **Mobile Facilities**		
- Concern expressed that OWMC has not addressed the use of mobile incineration technology, particularly plasma arc. Its potential value as an interim measure is recognized.	- OWMC is investigating mobile treatment options. At present there is no proven mobile technology that would treat all the the waste types and quantities involved. OWMC will continue to follow ongoing research.	Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. II, Table A.1 Vol. II, Chapter 3, Section 3.7 Vol. II, Chapter 6, Section 6.3
o **Municipal Facilities**		
- Will OWMC's facility be designed to make use of existing sewage and landfill capabilities?	- No solid wastes will leave OWMC facility for disposal in municipal landfill. The discharge of about 150 gal/min of a brine solution to a STP is a possibility under investigation. OWMC will need its own incinerator.	Vol. IV, Table A.1 Vol. IV, Chapter 5
- Will municipalites be able to share OWMC's facilities?	- Incinerator will not operate properly on municipal waste.	Vol. IV, Chapter 2, Section 2.1
o **Operations**		
- General concern about hours of operation and how that will affect traffic. One party suggested 24 hour receiving to distribute traffic loads.	- Transportation studies are being completed. All efforts will be made to reduce impact on traffic. OWMC is working with Ontario Truckers Association regarding special training to ensure maximum safety on haul routes.	Vol. IV, Chapter 5, Section 5.4
o **Size/Buffer Zone**		
- Public unclear as to the overall size of a centralized facility. Concerned that size be minimized.	- Total size of a centralized option including buffer zone and landfill would be about 600 acres.	Vol. II, Chapter 5, Section 5.3

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
FACILITY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT - Continued		
o **Size/Buffer Zone** - Continued		
- Concern expressed over possible land use restrictions in the buffer zone.	- Buffer zone is for monitoring, early warning, and safety. Any land use restriction is as yet undecided. A greenhouse industry has been suggested.	Vol. IV, Appendix B
- Belief that the facility should be undersized to begin with and allowed to expand as required. The affected Municipality should have input into approving size.	- Acknowledged.	Vol. II, Chapter 2, Section 2.2
o **Storage**		
- Will OWMC have storage facilities?	- OWMC's comprehensive system will include interim storage prior to treatment. OWMC focus is on treatment, not long-term storage.	Vol. II, Chapter 4, Section 4.2 Vol. IV, Appendix B
o **Technology Selection**		
- General feeling that OWMC should add stimulus for new research and development.	- OWMC is committed to staying in the forefront of new technology.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.4
- How will OWMC incorporate new, superior technologies?	- If the technologies are proven, OWMC will consider them.	Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. IV, Chapter 2
o **Transfer Stations**		
- Public wants to know more about the possibility of establishing transfer stations to dewater waste near the source. Will dewatering increase toxicity of waste transferred to OWMC? What will be the impact on existing sewage treatment facilities?	- OWMC will consider plans for new regional transfer stations if they are necessary. Dewatering would concentrate wastes, however, they would be more solid and easier to contain at an accident. Impact on local sewage treatment would be small.	Vol. II, Chapter 6, Section 6.3 Vol. II, Appendix M

PHASE 3A: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
COMMUNICATIONS		
o **Information Requests**		
- Concern expressed that any meetings with individuals and individual groups behind closed doors is not public enough.	- The decision to have a meeting open or closed is up to the participants.	Public Consultation Report
- Care should be taken to document all questions and responses raised at public meetings.	- Acknowledged.	Public Consultation Report and Appendices in EA Volumes
o **Public Education**		
- Public education must have priority.	- Information transfer to the public is a high priority of OWMC.	
o **Public Input**		
- Strong support expressed for meaningful public input at each stage of the process. More could be done to simplify technical material and provide more time for public review prior to consultation.	- Acknowledged. OWMC will continue to have an extensive public consultation program. Workshops have been designed to address finer technical points. All material is made public as soon as possible.	Public Consultation Report and Appendices in EA Volumes
- Public involvement should continue during operations in the form of a surveillance committee made up of non-government agencies and local interest groups.	- OWMC welcomes the community monitoring group idea.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.3

PHASE 3A: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
REGULATORY		
o **Funding**		
- What funding will be available to intervenor community groups involved in the hearings?	- Funding will be administered by the hearing panel.	Public Consultation Report
o **Hearings**		
- Public education is important for assuring smooth hearing process. Public must be given time to respond.	- OWMC agreed.	
o **Insurance/Liability**		
- Concerned about third party liability insurance.	- This issue will be addressed at the site specific stage of the process.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.3(d)
o **Mandate**		
- Will OWMC's mandate include residues from other landfills?	- OWMC is considering this.	Vol. I, Chapter 3, Section 3.2 Vol. II, Chapter 2, Section 2.2
- Mandate should include 4Rs.	- OWMC agreed.	Vol. I, Chapter 1, Section 1.1 Vol. I, Chapters 5, 6 Vol. I, Appendix N Vol. II, Chapter 6, Section 6.2 Vol. II, Appendix N
o **Monitoring**		
- Strong support expressed for direct community involvement in a monitoring program.	- OWMC agrees with ongoing involvement in monitoring.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.2 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapters 7, 8, Section 8.5

PHASE 3A: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
REGULATORY - Continued		
o Monitoring - Continued		
- Concern expressed that monitoring standards will decrease once the facility is in operation.	- MOE is responsible for monitoring the operation and for setting regulations and standards.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.4
o Ownership		
- Conflicting views expressed about ultimate ownership/management of the facility. Some feel it should remain in the public sector, some feel operations should be contracted out to private sector. Certain municipalities also expressed interest in having a role in plant management.	- Unlikely that OWMC operations will be subcontracted. A crown corporation can ensure perpetual care. Possible areas of cooperation with other sectors and levels of government include sharing technical expertise, emergency response capability, personnel and planning.	Vol. I, Chapter 6, Section 6.5
o Perpetual Care		
- Concerned over who will be responsible for the perpetual care of the facility.	- OWMC will be responsible.	Vol. IV, Chapter 5, Section 5.4
o Regulations/Enforcements		
- A variety of concerns regarding the formation and enforcement of strict regulations for the purpose of assuring plant use and high performance standards. OWMC is viewed as having a role in influencing government action. MOE is viewed as weak and ill-equipped to deal with the challenge. Regulating reduction and recycling is also seen as necessary.	- OWMC committed to meeting or exceeding current regulations. OWMC is not a regulatory agency. OWMC will be dependent to some extent on the enforcement of regulations by MOE to assure plant is used.	N/A

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
REGULATORY - Continued		
o **Regulatory Authority**		
- OWMC should set its own standards instead of depending on MOE. How much control will OWMC have over what substances enter the facility?	- OWMC hopes to set standards, but MOE is the regulator and policing body. The facilities lab will test all incoming substances. Shipments not conforming to their labels will be impounded.	Vol. IV, Appendix B
- Will it be necessary for a municipality to become involved in the operation of any of the facilities?	- No.	
o **Timing**		
- What will be the length of the hearings?	- They could take about two to three years.	N/A

APPENDIX D: PHASE 3B
SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

PHASE 3B: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING		
o **Agriculture**		
- Facility should not be located in an agricultural area especially where specialty crops are grown. Class 1 and 2 capability lands should be avoided.	- Siting in a speciality agricultural area will be avoided if possible.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 5, Table 5.1, Appendices Part 2, Appendices J.3
- Locating the plant in an agricultural community would infringe upon the community's rural lifestyle and violate the very fabric of the community.	- This issue will be examined as part of the site selection process.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 7, Table 7.1, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3
o **Air Quality**		
- Concern that local atmospheric effects be taken into account in locating the site.	- Local atmospheric studies will be done.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 7, Table 7.1, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3
- Concerned that prevailing regional wind patterns have not been considered.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 3, Table 3.1, Appendix J.3
o **Buffer Zone**		
- Who will supply the buffer zone, OWMC or adjacent owners?	- OWMC will own the buffer zone.	Vol. I, Chapter 1, Section 1.3, Appendix A Vol. V, Part 1, Chapter 4, Section 4.7
o **Centralization/Decentralization**		
- Concerns expressed over factors involved with centralization such as transportation, facility breakdown and air dispersion.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. II, Table A.1. Vol. II, Chapter 5, Section 5.3

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o Centralization/Decentralization - Continued		
- Questioned whether facilities would be centralized or decentralized.	- This matter is under consideration.	Vol. II, Table A.1 Vol. II, Chapter 5, Section 5.3
- Will there be regional facilities in addition to a central facility?	- No.	Vol. II, Table A.1 Vol. II, Sections 5.2, 6.3 Vol. II, Appendix M
o Compensation		
- People affected should be properly compensated for any loss in value of property.	- OWMC supports the principle of compensation; however, exact terms and mechanisms have not been determined.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.3
o Contingency Planning/Emergency Response		
- Need for contingency plans in the event of a mishap.	- OWMC agreed.	Vol. IV, Appendix B Design and Operations Report
- Contingency plans should be developed in conjunction with the community.	- OWMC agreed.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.4
- What assistance will be forthcoming to help improve emergency services in a municipality?	- Funding for both equipment and staff training may be forthcoming.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.4
- Concerned over method of notification in event of an accident.	- No procedures set so far. OWMC will work with the community monitoring committee to develop an emergency response plan.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.5.6
- Who will be responsible for clean-up if there was an accident?	- OWMC would be fully responsible on site. Off site emergencies are subject to further discussions with local and provincial authorities.	Vol IV, Appendix B

PHASE 3B: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o **Contingency Planning/Emergency Response** - Continued		
- What contingency plans will be put into action if the landfill starts to leak?	- A pipe and pump leachate system will enable OWMC to recover and retreat leachate, if necessary. A monitoring system will detect problems beyond the collection system and remedial measures will be taken as required.	Vol. IV, Appendix B Design and Operations Report
o **Cost**		
- Questioned whether cost should be considered a criterion for identifying the site.	- Cost is not a major factor in the selection of a site, although it was a consideration.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 1, Section 1.3, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3
o **Environmentally Sensitive Areas**		
- Almost the entire areas of candidate sites 13 and 19 form the watershed for environmentally sensitive areas (ESA's).	- ESA's are included as a factor in the site selection process.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 5, Table 5.1, Chapter 6, Table 6.1, Part 2, Chapter 7, Table 7.1, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3
o **Expropriation**		
- Concerned over method of land acquisition, i.e. expropriation.	- OWMC would prefer to negotiate the sale of lands needed, but if that is not possible, land will be expropriated.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3
o **Golden Horseshoe Decision**		
- Concerned that the main objective of finding the best site may be jeopardized by limiting the search to the Golden Horseshoe.	- Addressed concern in the site selection process.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 2, Part 2, Chapter 9, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3

PHASE 3B: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o **Golden Horseshoe Decision** - Continued		
- Transportation should be a less significant factor. Areas outside the Golden Horseshoe should be reconsidered if the hydrogeology is good.	- The hydrogeological constraints and transportation costs and risks in Northern Ontario prohibit locating facilities in the region.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 9, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3
- Why is OWMC not considering siting facilities in Northern Ontario.	- This matter is under consideration.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 2, Part 2, Chapter 9, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3
- Why is serious consideration not being given to deep clays in the New Liskerd area?	- This matter is under consideration.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 2, Part 2, Chapter 9, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3
- Concern over site selection taking place in Golden Horseshoe considering its proximity to good land, intensive agriculture, large water bodies and millions of people.	- This matter is under consideration.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 2, Part 2, Chapter 9, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3
- The Golden Horseshoe is an arbitrary boundary and the rationale for using it is flimsy. Boundaries should have been set based on real distribution of waste generation.	- Boundaries are based on environmental factors and to base them on other factors would have meant compromising environmental safety.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 2, Part 2, Chapter 9, Appences Part 2, Appendix J.3
o **Hydrogeology**		
Base Conditions		
- The need for a clay base for facilities other than the landfill is seriously questioned.	- Clay soils are favourable for all facility components but particularly the landfill.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 1, Appendix A, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3

PHASE 3B: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o **Hydrogeology** - Continued		
Earthquake		
- Concern about earthquake hazard.	- OWMC is searching for deep impermeable clay which is like plasticine and is unlikely to fracture in an earthquake.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3
- Many concerns questioning the hydrogeological suitability of candidate areas.	- OWMC will check out concerns thoroughly. Further hydrogeological studies will be undertaken before sites are selected.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 3.0, Section 3.4.2.1, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3
Ground Water		
- General concern over ground water contamination.	- The site will be located in a deep clay and will be monitored to enable rapid correction of any problems.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 7, Table 7.1, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3
Site Selection Factors		
- General questions on the application of the hydrogeological factor.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 5, Table 5.1, Part 2, Chapter 6, Table 6.1, Chapter 7, Table 7.1, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3
Testing		
- General questions on the drilling program.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3
o **Incineration**		
- What specific site modelling, incorporating terrain influences, was conducted to design the incinerator stack (escarpment, lake effects,...).	- A generic selection of stack height was made for the facility. The original 100 m stack was reduced to 60 m by the facility designers because this was considered to be adequate except possibly at Milton where the proximity of the escarpment might effect flow patters at the facility. Various stack heights were considered in arriving at the 60 m reference stack height.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Appendices Part 1, Appendix F.

PHASE 3B: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o **Land Use**		
- Residential designated and built upon land should definitely be avoided. Vacant industrial land is preferred.	- Acknowledged.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 3, Section 3.4.2.6, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3
o **Mitigation**		
- What steps will be undertaken to reduce the impact of the treatment facility on the local area?	- It is difficult to be specific now about the steps to be taken by OWMC. They will depend on the impacts at the selected site. Impacts will be minimized by design features.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J, Appendices Part 3, Appendix O
o **Monitoring**		
- Recommendation that the community be directly involved in monitoring the facilities.	- OWMC supports the establishment of a monitoring committee drawn from the community consisting of municipal representatives, representatives from special groups and the public. The exact methods of public involvement in setting standards for the design, monitoring and operation of the facilities has not yet been determined. Close consultation and direct community involvement is an inherent component of the OWMC planning process.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.3
- What kinds of monitoring and control processes will be installed to ensure the safe operation of the facilities?	- Details of monitoring and control processes are being addressed by consultants and we are not in a position yet to provide answers.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3 Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.4
o **Municipal Finance**		
- Will OWMC pay taxes?	- No, although OWMC will be negotiating grants in lieu of taxes with the local municipality.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.7

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o **Noise**		
- Concerned about noise levels.	- In selecting truck routes, noise will be a major consideration at the site depending on the noise level and surrounding topography, mitigation measures may be required.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Table 8.3, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3 Vol. IV, Chapter 5, Section 5.4.5
o **Odour**		
- Concerned about possible odours.	- OWMC will be considering this concern.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Table 8.3, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3
o **Partially Integrated Siting Options**		
- Will the facility be all on one site or dispersed?	- Not as yet determined if the components will be combined on one site or dispersed. An integrated site, however, is economically preferable.	Vol. II, Table A.1 Vol. II, Chapter 5, Section 5.3 Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3
- The physical/chemical treatment plant and incinerator should be close to the source and the landfill can be remote. This way transportation risk would be greatly reduced.	- Possibly. Other factors besides transportation must be looked at.	Vol. II, Chapter 5, Section 5.3 Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3
o **Population**		
- Concerned about the proximity of the facility to a population centre.	- This is a factor in OWMC's site selection process.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3

PHASE 3B: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o **Process**		
- Questioned the site selection criteria, methodology and timing.	- OWMC noted this.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3
- Why hasn't a detailed assessment of technology and facility design preceded site selection?	- Both the site selection and facility design process are proceeding together.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3
o **Property Devaluation**		
- Concerned about the impact on property values.	- OWMC will be commissioning a study on the impact on property values. OWMC accepts the principle of compensation.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Table 8.3, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3 Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.6. Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.7.
o **Proximity to Centre of Waste Generation**		
- The highest priority should be given to areas of greatest waste generation.	- OWMC is looking for the best natural safeguards which does not always exist in the area of highest waste generation.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 2, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3
o **Public Health and Safety**		
- A health survey should be part of the social impact studies.	- OWMC is discussing this issue with local and provincial health authorities.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.9.6
- Are similar facilities in other countries safe?	- The track record at Ebenhausen in Germany is very good.	
o **Risk**		
- What types of risks are involved with OWMC's facility?	- Risks associated with a secure landfill site are difficult to estimate since this facility does not exist in North America today. Very little risk associated with operation of rotary kiln and operation of physical/chemical treatment plant.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7

PHASE 3B: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o Risk - Continued	- OWMC will demand the best available technology and use of emergency manuals and training.	
o Service		
- Rural farming areas don't produce industrial waste and therefore the facility should be located close to the waste generators.	- OWMC took proximity to waste generation into account when it narrowed the search to the Golden Horseshoe Region. To select smaller areas and specific sites, more detailed environmental factors will be used.	Vol. III, Appendix J
o Site Size		
- What is the rationale for the size of the site area and the site vicinity?	- The site vicinity in Phase 3B is an area around the site extending 1000 m outward from the potential emissions area of each potential PI site (physical/chemical treatment plant/incinerator) or PI component of a fully integrated site and 500 m outward from each landfill. The rationale for the selection of the 1000 m and 500 m study areas is detailed in: M.M. Dillion Limited. 1984. Site Selection Process -Phase 3B: Selection of Candidate Sites - Facilities Development and Technical Buffer Zones.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 1, Appendix F.4, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3
o Socio-Economic		
- How important is the issue of social justice to OWMC siting decisions?	- Social justice has not been a site selection factor per se, although consideration of a broad range of socio-economic variables has been incorporated in the process.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3
- What benefits will OWMC bring to a community? Will OWMC facilities attract industry? Will OWMC employ local people?	- OWMC is preparing a report on potential benefits which will be available in the near future. Potential benefits are site specific and include: use of local labour and materials during construction; employment and training opportunities for local people; payment of grants in lieu of taxes; upgrading local roads; attraction of new industry; local scholarships for students; creative uses of buffer zone.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3 Vol. V, Part 2, Sections 7.6.4 and 7.7

PHASE 3B: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o **Socio-Economic** - Continued		
- Will OWMC's facility attract other small industries?	- The OWMC facility is not expected to attract industry.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.4
- Recommended that social and economic impact of facility should be examined carefully.	- OWMC agreed.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.4
o **Surface Water**		
- Concern expressed over impact of liquid effluent discharge to nearby water bodies. Outfall must not be near a municipal intake. Quality of liquid effluent must meet or exceed standards.	- OWMC effluent will be tested either by an OWMC sewage treatment plant or by a local treatment plant. Detailed site-specific studies will be completed on selected studies.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3 Vol. IV, Chapter 3, Section 3.3
- The site should not be located near streams, on sandy mixed or organic soils or on flood prone areas.	- Acknowledged. OWMC will not locate facilities on a floodplain. Setback criteria is being established.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3
- Concerned about contamination of water supplies by airborne pollutants.	- This will be studied before selecting a site.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Table 8.3, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3
o **Tourism**		
- Concern was expressed over the potential adverse impact on tourism in the Niagara Peninsula.	- Tourism is one of the factors being used in the identification of candidate sites.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Table 8.3, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o Transportation		
Access Routes		
- Will authorized transportation routes be established?	- Yes. OWMC will ensure designated routes are established and controlled with emergency safeguards built in.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3 Vol. V, Part 2, Section 7.5
o Transportation - Continued		
- What form of protection for the public will there be along the transportation corridor?	- OWMC will use only roads that meet provincial standards. Routes will be carefully chosen to avoid schools, hospitals, residential areas, etc. There will be driver training, improved equipment design and labelling.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.5
Alternative Transportation Modes		
- Transportation alternatives such as rail should be evaluated to ensure that the safest transportation options are selected.	- OWMC is evaluating these alternatives.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 2, Part 2, Chapter 9, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3
Cost		
- Long hauls are uneconomic and expose too many people to high risks.	- Transportation studies are underway.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 7, Table 7.1 Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3
Impact Traffic		
- Concern expressed that transport of waste to Niagara Falls would conflict with already heavy tourist traffic.	- OWMC will be considering this concern.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o Transportation - Continued		
Risk		
General		
- Many opinions stated on the ranking of the transportation factor.	- OWMC noted these questions.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 1, Appendix G, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3
- If the site must be located within the Golden Horseshoe it should be located near the centroid of waste generation to avoid transportation risks. These transportation risks, by road or rail, are substantial through the Halton, Hamilton, Niagara areas due to heavily populated urban area and the risk of spills into Lake Ontario in the vicinity of the Burlington Bay Skyway bridge.	- Transportation considerations are one of the criteria that led to concentration of the search process in the Golden Horseshoe. Once in the Golden Horseshoe, this criterion becomes less critical and the Corporation is now looking for the safest site in the candidate areas. All candidate areas are within 30 minutes from a 400 series highway or the QEW.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 2, Chapter 5, Table 5.1, Chapter 6, Table 6.1, Part 2, Chapter 7.1, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3
Movement of Hazardous Waste		
- How will wastes be transferred to OWMC facilities?	- By truck or rail.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 2, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3
Spills & Accidents		
- Concerned about transportation safety and the possibility of spills. What precautions will be taken to reduce transportation risks?	- Only provincial standard highways will be used, driver training and load labelling are also important. Emergency response procedures will be developed.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o Transportation - Continued		
- Concerned about routes crossing drainage systems and rivers and streams.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 2, Table 7.1 Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3
- Concern for hauling wastes long distances.	- Transportation studies are underway.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 7, Table 7.1, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3
Traffic Impact		
- What daily volume of truck traffic is expected at each of the three types of treatment facilities, i.e., physical/chemical, incinerator, secure landfill?	- It is too early to determine. Upon completion of transportation analysis and the refinement of the waste quantities, OWMC will have a better indication of truck volumes and frequency visits.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 7, Table 7.1, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3
Road Improvement Mitigation		
- Concern expressed that OWMC and not the municipality be responsible for road improvements and maintenance near the site.	- OWMC will upgrade and maintain roads where necessary for the facility.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.5
o Zoning		
- How will OWMC address conflicting land use plans?	- OWMC noted it will attempt to resolve this to the extent possible in the site selection process.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 5, Table 5.1, Chapter 6, Table 6.1, Part 2, Chapter 7, Table 7.1

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
MARKETING		
o 4Rs		
- OWMC should encourage on-site treatment and waste reduction, reuse, recovery and recycling by industry.	- OWMC is encouraging reduction, recycling, reuse and recovery. OWMC is also investigating ways of encouraging the Ontario Research Foundation waste exchange program. OWMC plans to hire a technical expert who will offer advice to small and medium sized industries on ways to improve capabilities in reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery.	Vol. I, Chapters 5, 6 Vol. I, Appendix N Vol. II, Chapter 6, Section 6.2 Vol. II, Appendix N
- General statements supporting the 4Rs.	- OWMC is involved in 4Rs but thousands of small sized industries require off-site capacity.	Vol. I, Chapters 5, 6 Vol. I, Appendix N Vol. II, Chapter 6, Section 6.2 Vol. II, Appendix N
o Competition		
- Concerned about OWMC's impact on the private sector.	- OWMC is continuing to meet with industry representatives.	Vol. I, Chapter 6
- Concerned that industry will not use the facility.	- OWMC noted that this will depend on regulations.	Vol. I, Chapter 6, Section 6.5
o Importation		
- Concerned about OWMC accepting wastes from other jurisdictions.	- OWMC facilities will treat imported wastes on a reciprocal basis only.	Vol. I, Chapter 1, Section 1.3
- OWMC should treat U.S. wastes as Ontarians would benefit from a cleaner lake and environment.	- OWMC noted that this will depend on regulations.	Vol. I, Chapter 1, Section 1.3

PHASE 3B: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
MARKETING - Continued		
o **Interim Measures**		
- Concerned about the current fate of wastes and the need for interim measures such as storage facilities.	- Investigations into interim measures are being studied.	Vol. I, Chapter 6, Section 6.3 and 6.4
o **Mandate**		
- Could OWMC take, on an emergency basis, local solid waste?	- Local solid waste will not be accommodated. However, hazardous municipal waste can be handled.	Vol. I, Sections 1.3, 3.2
- Will OWMC be cleaning up existing dumps?	- OWMC is not considering dump cleanup at this time.	Vol. I, Chapter 3, Section 3.2 Vol. II, Chapter 6, Section 6.4
o **Need**		
- Uncertainty about waste quantities and characteristics, inhibits the creation of a broad awareness of the need for the facilities.	- OWMC agreed.	Vol. I, Chapter 3
o **PCBs**		
- Will OWMC handle PCBs?	- Technology is presently available to treat PCBs and it is likely this waste will no longer be a problem by the time OWMC is in operation.	Vol. I, Chapter 3, Section 3.2 Vol. IV, Appendices B and I Vol. II, Chapter 2.2.
o **Pricing Strategy**		
- Concerned about OWMC's marketing (pricing) strategy. Will it be market presentation or true cost?	- OWMC will formulate a policy which is useful to generators and relevant to quantities being produced. OWMC has requirements for capital recovery and will be offering a broad treatment service.	

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
MARKETING - Continued		
o **Pricing Strategy** - Continued		
- OWMC should recover its operating costs but should not be expected to recover capital costs.	- Comment noted.	
- Concern that increased costs for treatment will be a disincentive for industry and that tighter regulations and enforcement is needed from MOE.	- Comment noted.	
- How will OWMC guarantee that industry will use the facility?	- Regulations and pricing policy will affect wastes will go to OWMC facilities.	
o **Special Waste Definition**		
- Inquired about the definition of special waste.	- Acknowledged.	Vol. I, Sections 1.2, 3.2
o **Waste Quantities**		
- OWMC must continue its effort to document accurately the precise size and nature of industrial waste volumes and where they are generated in Ontario.	- Waste quantities, characterization and fates are all under regular review.	Vol. I, Chapter 3

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
MARKETING - Continued		
o **Waste Types**		
- What specific types of waste does OWMC plan to handle at each facility?	- A specific answer cannot be provided at this stage. One third of the wastes are organic and will be incinerated. Approximately two-thirds of the waste are inorganic and will be treated by a wide array of processes.	Vol. II, Chapter 3, Section 3.2 Vol. II, Appendices B and I
- Will OWMC treat nuclear waste?	- No.	Vol. I, Sections 1.3, 3.2

PHASE 3B: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
FACILITY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT		
o **Alternative Disposal Option**		
- General queries if OWMC has considered alternatives such as mines, storage, transfer stations, deep well injection.	- OWMC is evaluating alternatives. This includes examining OWMC's role in 4Rs (reduction, reuse, recovery and recycling).	Vol. II, Chapter 4, Sections 6.2, 6.3 Vol. II, Table A.1 Vol. II, Appendices M, N
o **Buffer Zone**		
- Support for an adequate sized buffer zone.	- Agreed. Specifics will be determined on a site-specific basis.	Vol. IV, Appendix B
- Queries related to the factors affecting the buffer zone and status of buffer zone land.	- Some factors related to defining buffer zones are technical, for monitoring; perceptual and land use restrictions. The buffer zone land will be landscaped and controlled by OWMC.	Vol. V, Part 1, Chapter 4, Section 4.7
o **Earthquakes**		
- Concern that the technical design be safe for earthquake zones.	- Concern noted.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3
o **Incineration**		
Emissions		
- Concern that the stack will emit harmful emissions.	- Detailed information on emissions is forthcoming. OWMC will use only best available proven technology (BAT) to prevent the release of harmful emissions.	Vol. IV, Chapter 5, Section 5.4
Energy From Waste		
- Will heat be recovered from incineration?	- There will be no waste heat recovered from the operation of the rotary kiln. With the predictions of a decrease in high BTU waste, OWMC may have to use virgin fuel.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.3

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
FACILITY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT - Continued		
o **Incineration** - Continued		
Mobile Incinerators		
- General support for mobile incinerators to treat wastes at source, rather than at a large scale facility.	- Mobile incineration is an option under consideration, but these systems have limited capacity. No mobile facilities are currently licenced in Ontario. This also applies to the plasma arc system.	Vol. II, Sections 3.7, 6.3 Vol. II, Table A.1
- Has OWMC considered the plasma arc technology?		Vol. II, Table A.1 Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. IV, Chapter 2, Section 2.3.2
o **Landfill**		
General		
- Concerned that gas wells existing in Niagara Falls area could affect containment.	- Acknowledged.	Vol. III, Appendix J
- Concern that landfill are old or unsuitable. Note that the U.S. is phasing out landfills.	- Problem U.S. landfills were not "secure" in OWMC's sense as they contained untreated wastes. It is these types of landfills that are being phased out.	Vol. II, Chapter 4, Section 4.2
- What are alternatives to a landfill?	- Alternatives such as storage and salt mines are being examined.	Vol. II, Chapter 4, Section 4.2

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
FACILITY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT - Continued		
o Landfill - Continued		
Landfill Design		
- Concerned about the best available technology and design for landfills.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. IV, Chapter 3, Section 3.2
Landfill Life		
- How long will the landfill last?	- Proposed landfill life is 30 years.	Design and Operations Report, Chapter 4, Section 4.6
Leachate		
- Strong support for monitoring and testing of leachate to ensure safety.	- Any leachate will be treated as waste. Steps will be taken to reduce the volume of leachate.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.3 Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.3 Vol V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.3.4
- Concern that chemicals in the treated residue will mix together over time.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.3.4
- What volume of leachate is expected?		
Liners		
- What type of liners will be used? Liners can leak.	- Liners may be packed clay and/or vinyl. Note again that only inert residues will be landfilled.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.3 Vol. IV, Appendix B Design & Operations Report
- Concern that gas wells could effect containment.	- Deep impermeable clays will prevent infiltration. If any gas wells are encountered they will be sealed.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.3

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
FACILITY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT - Continued		
o **Landfill**- Continued		
Security		
- Concern over the safety or security of a landfill.	- OWMC will place only treated inert residuals into the landfill. It is likely that such residues will be solidified prior to landfilling - this process is currently under review.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3 Vol. III, Chapter 3, Section 3.6 Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.3. Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.3.3
- Support for an impervious clay cap for the landfill to prevent infiltration.	- OWMC's hydrogeological consultants will be making specific recommendations concerning capping for the landfill.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.3.5 Vol. IV, Appendix B
o **Liquid Effluent Disposal**		
- Concern over the nature and impact of effluents and emissions.	- There may be no effluent if OWMC uses a full solidification approach. If not, effluents will meet all applicable standards. The use of municipal STP's may be required, but OWMC will more likely build its own facility and pump discharges to a waterbody.	Vol. II, Chapter 4, Section 4.3 Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.3 Vol. IV, Chapter 5, section 5.4
- Concern over the possible use of municipal STP's for liquid effluents.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. II, Chapter 4, Section 4.3 Vol. IV, Chapter 3, Section 3.3
- Goal of zero effluent discharge should be adopted.	- Comment noted.	Vol. IV, Chapter 5, Section 5.4.3
o **Monitoring**		
- Will OWMC use biological monitoring?	- Some biological monitoring will be done. Details to be worked out in consultation with the community.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.9. Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
FACILITY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT - Continued		
o **Operations**		
Operations Plan		
- Need for a complete strategy for overall operations prior to facility opening.	- Agreed. This will be added to the proposal to the hearing panel.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.4 Vol. IV, Appendix B
Plant Shutdown		
- Who will have the authority to shut down the OWMC facility in the event of unsafe operations?	- Under the present regulatory system an injunction would be required. OWMC would have the authority if a shut down of the facility is necessary.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.4.2 Vol. IV, Appendix B
Research and Development		
- Support for OWMC's involvement in R & D.	- Acknowledged.	Vol. II, Chapter 6, Section 6.2 Vol. II, Appendix N
Training		
- Need for OWMC to hire and train personnel.	- OWMC agreed.	Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.4
o **Size**		
- General concern about the facilities size and capacity. Will the facility expand in the future?	- Actual site size is determined by the buffer zone requirements.	Vol. II, Chapter 2 Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. IV, Chapter 5, Section 5.3
o **Radioactive Waste**		
- Is there a possibility that radioactive waste will enter the wastes to be processed?	- OWMC will not be treating radioactive waste.	Vol. I, Chapter 1, Section 1.3

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
FACILITY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT - Continued		
o **Technology Selection**		
- Concerned that the level of technology required has not been developed and need to continue researching new technology.	- OWMC will evaluate all proven technologies to ensure best available treatment of special wastes. Most wastes have adequate treatment technologies.	Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. IV, Chapter 2
- How will OWMC deal with wastes that do not have adequate treatment technologies?	- Technologies are available for all types of waste types in Ontario.	Vol. II, Sections 2.2.3, 3.2
- Support for the use of Canadian technology and expertise.	- OWMC is committed to using the best available technologies. Canadian engineering expertise is being used.	Vol. IV, Chapter 2, Section 2.2.2
- Will OWMC overcome the problems that the European facilities have encountered?	- The Ebenhausen facility in Germany has been in operation for 10 years with an excellent record. OWMC officials have learned a great deal from visits to other facilities. OWMC is committed to best technologies.	Vol.II, Chapter 2, Section 2.2.2
- How does OWMC compare to existing facilities?	- There is no similar facility in North America.	Vol. I, Chapter 2, Section 2.3
o **Treatment Standards**		
- Requests for more details on the facility and the technologies.	- Detailed answers to be provided in later phases.	Vol. IV, Chapter 2
- Linkage between "treatment" and "detoxification".	- In some cases, treatment means detoxification, in other cases it means total destruction.	Vol. IV, Chapter 2
- Support for detoxification. If not possible, then those wastes not amenable should be phased out of the production process.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. IV, Chapter 2

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
COMMUNICATIONS		
o **Information Requests**		
- There is a need for the public to have full access to technical information, including submissions to OWMC and responses to those submissions in a timely manner.	- All briefs and OWMC responses can be reviewed.	Public Consultation Report (Appendix A)
	- Technical reports are also on deposit at local libraries throughout Ontario.	Public Consultation Report (Appendix C) and in EA Volume Appendices
- This information should be presented in clear layman's terms.	- Acknowledged.	In EA Volume appendices
o **Public Education**		
- Support for broad based public education programs including slides and films of working special waste treatment plants.	- OWMC agreed.	Public Consultation Report
- 4Rs (reduction and recycling) education and information should be started in schools.	- OWMC has had meetings with school boards, the Ministry of Education and curriculum development people regarding 4Rs issues.	Vol. II, Chapter 6, Section 6.2 Vol. II, Appendix N
o **Public Input**		
- Municipal representative should be fully involved in the process.	- OWMC has made extensive efforts to involve municipal representatives.	EA volume appendices ("Ministry and Agency Comments")
- There should be broad public involvement. Utilize local media.	- Acknowledged.	
- Concern over lack of local meetings (e.g. Mississauga) related directly to the issue of toxic waste disposal facilities.	- Additional opportunities for local meetings were made.	Public Consultation Report (Appendix A) EA volume appendices

PHASE 3B: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
REGULATORY		
o **Alternatives to OWMC**		
- Generators should assume full responsibility for their hazardous waste.	- OWMC noted this opinion.	Vol. I, Chapter 4
o **Costs**		
- General questions related to OWMC costs to date and projected capital/operating costs and revenues.	- OWMC expects to eventually operate on a break-even basis.	Vol. II, Chapter 5.0
o **Funding**		
- Support for funding to cover process and hearing participation as well as remedial measures.	- Intervenor funding will be available and administered by the Hearing Panel. MOE is responsible for remedial measures.	Public Consultation Report
o **Hearings**		
- General concern over hearings process, preparation time for public.	- Hearing procedures will be set by the Hearing Panel.	N/A
- Need for public hearings. Concern that Cabinet will approve the facilities regardless.	- There will be a full hearing with timing and procedures set by the Hearing Panel, who will also administer funding.	N/A
o **Interim Measures**		
- OWMC should site and construct the facility as soon as possible, consistent with the hearings process. Interim measures to deal with wastes, in the meantime, should be considered.	- Comment noted.	N/A

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
REGULATORY - Continued		
o **Mandate**		
- The Corporation's responsibilities should be clearly delineated.	- OWMC's mandate is to establish a province wide waste management system and encourage private waste management activity.	Vol. I, Chapter 1, Sections 1.1, 1.3
o **Mandate**		
- General queries as to why a Crown Corporation at all, and OWMC's organization.	- A Crown Corporation can ensure perpetual care.	Vol. I, Chapter 5 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 8
o **Monitoring**		
- Private sector monitoring would be beneficial.	- Community monitoring groups may want to include the private sector.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.3
o **Perpetual Care**		
- A maintenance and perpetual care trust fund should be set up.	- OWMC will be responsible for perpetual care. After the site is full, the landfill will be capped with packed clay, topsoil and sealed. Continuous monitoring will be carried out.	Vol. I, Chapter 2, Section 2.2 Vol. I, Chapter 5
o **Regulations/Enforcement**		
- Concern expressed over MOE's lack of effective regulation. Queries as to OWMC's involvement in regulation.	- OWMC is not a regulatory body. It will continue to be involved in regulation discussions. Monitoring committees may be established.	N/A
- What guarantees are there for quality control?	- See above.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.10

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
REGULATORY - Continued		
o **Regulations/Enforcement** - Continued		
- OWMC should be subject to the Environmental Assessment Act (EAA) requirements.	- OWMC noted this concern.	N/A
- Support for severe penalties for those circumventing systems for handling toxic waste.	- OWMC noted this concern. (MOE responsibility).	N/A
- Concerned about the proper identification of the contents of transfer trucks.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. IV, Table A.1.
o **Regulatory Authority**		
- OWMC should be subject to all the requirements of the Environmental Assessment Act, the Environmental Protection Act, and the Ontario Water Resources Act.	- Cabinet decided these exemptions.	N/A
- What is OWMC's affiliation with the MOE?	- OWMC reports to the Ministry of Environment through a Board of Directors appointed by Cabinet. OWMC facilities will be regulated by MOE.	Vol. I, Chapter 1, Section 1.1
o **Transfer Stations**		
- Are siting of transfer stations exempt from EAA and hearings?	- Transfer stations would be subject to public hearings and will be exempt from EAA.	Vol. II, Chapter 6, Section 6.3 Vol. II, Appendix M
o **Transportation**		
- Recommendation that OWMC control the operation of waste haulers going to OWMC facilities. Concern over the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act.	- Federal legislation on the transportation of dangerous goods is pending. OWMC cannot regulate waste haulers. The Ontario Truckers Association has prepared a brief on driver training, equipment standards and labelling.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.5.3

APPENDIX D: PHASE 4A
SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

PHASE 4A: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING		
o **Agriculture**		
- Concerned about the effects on agriculture and livestock.	- OWMC has hired agricultural consultants to examine the impacts on agricultural land.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Table 8.3. Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.2
- Concerned that the facility should not be placed near specialty crops.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 7, Table 7.1
- What compensation is planned if crops become unmarketable?	- Compensation policies will be developed.	Vol. V, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.3
- Concerned that productive land will be permanently removed from agriculture production and turned into industrial land.	- When proposing to convert agricultural land to something else, a group must justify this reason. OWMC's research shows that heavy industry is not attracted to a location because of its close proximity.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Table 8.3 Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.7
- Can the process used in the final preferred site selection be clarified from the standpoint of agriculture?	- Selection of the final preferred site using agricultural factors was clarified according to OWMC's published Phase 4A documents on Site Selection as prepared by M.M. Dillon, June 1986.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8
o **Air Quality**		
Air Quality		
- Concern about negative impact on air quality.	- OWMC is assessing all related factors.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Table 8.3 Vol. V, Part I, Table B.2
- Will the air quality analysis be based on modelling or field work?	- Most of 4A work is modelling. 4B will involve intensive on-site monitoring.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.2
- Questioned proposed siting. Why not place the incinerator closer to the lake?	- OWMC's constraint factors, such as dispersion constraints, were discussed.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 5, Table 5.1

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o Air Quality - Continued		
Air Quality - Continued		
- Concern about possible restrictions due to added pollutants from the OWMC facility.	- Present studies indicate only a minor incremental effect on air quality at all the candidate sites. No restrictions are anticipated.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8
Composition of Emissions		
- Strong concern over what chemicals, in what concentrations, would actually come out of the stack.	- OWMC reviewed various compound types and their respective loadings.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Table 8.3 Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. IV, Chapter 5, Section 5.4 Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.2 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.2
- Concern over the ability, or inability to determine the safety of such emissions until actual operation.	- There will be a 99.99% destruction and removal efficiency. The European experience has been less than 3% allowed in Ontario.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.2 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.2
- What about new unknown chemicals?	- OWMC can report on what has been measured and studied.	Vol. II, Chapter 2
Crops and Livestock		
- Concern about the negative effect of emissions on sensitive crops and livestock.	- OWMC is assessing data from European sources on any potential agricultural impacts there. Specific studies, such as sensitive crops (Ecologistics) have also been conducted.	Vo. III, Part 2, Chapter 8 Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.2 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.2.6
- Note potential impacts through the foodchain.	- OWMC is assessing this factor.	Vol. V, Part 1, Chapter 3, Section 3.4.1

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o Air Quality - Continued		
Emissions		
- General concern about the perceived negative effect of emissions from the facility.	- OWMC is assessing all aspects of emissions, and will meet all applicable standards.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Sections 7.2.5 and 7.2.6
- There are long-term as well as short-term impacts.	- OWMC agreed.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.2 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.2
- Has the possibility of the exhaust gas plume becoming visible due to the condensation of water been examined?	- Yes. The exit plume will be visible due to the presence of water from the incineration process.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8
Health		
- Changes in air quality affect the health of people.	- OWMC will adhere to all emissions standards and regulations which are designed to protect human health.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.2 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.2
- Did OWMC consider worst case scenarios?	- Addressed in risk assessment work.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.2.5
Monitoring		
- Support for need to monitor continuously, including pollutants which are not routinely monitored in the ambient air.	- OWMC will have a monitoring program.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.2 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7
Pathway Assessment		
- Did OWMC consider temperature inversions?	- Yes.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.2
- The latest monitoring data should be considered.	- OWMC agreed.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.2

PHASE 4A: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o Air Quality - Continued		
Pathway Assessment - Continued		
- Where is the maximum point of impingement measured?	- The maximum point of impingement from the stack is within the 400 m buffer zone and is the point where the highest concentration of contaminants reach ground level.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.2 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.2
- Has OWMC considered the impact of, and on, the Niagara Escarpment?	- Candidate sites are more than 4 km from the Escarpment to avoid any impacts.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 7
- General concern that OWMC may not have considered certain factors.	- The risk assessment considers all possible pathways of emissions. Worst cases were considered. The site selection process aims to minimize exposures due to emissions.	Vol III, Part 1, Chapter 1, Appendices Part 1, Appendix E
Water Quality		
- Concern about a negative impact on water quality, including cisterns and streams.	- OWMC is assessing all related factors.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Table 8.3 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.4
- Existing pollution in Lake Ontario will be worsened.	- OWMC's facility will enable plants now discharging some liquid industrial wastes to Lake Ontario to have these wastes properly treated	Vol. I
o Archaeology		
- Concern was registered about archaeological and heritage issues.	- Archaeology and heritage issues are being considered in the planning.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Table 8.3 Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.1 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 5
o Biology		
- Concerns were expressed about the impact OWMC's facility will have on the biology in	- In Phase 4A comparative studies of noise, air, socio-economic and visual impacts on biology will be done. OWMC has	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Table 8.3

PHASE 4A: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o Biology - Continued		
the site's vicinity (e.g., woodlots, wildlife and environmentally sensitive areas [ESAs]).	incorporated the issues of avoiding ESAs in their site selection process when the facility is built OWMC will minimize the effect to the natural environment and with proper management this effect will be kept minimal.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.9 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.8
o Centralization/Decentralization		
- Why not build smaller decentralized facilities rather than one centralized facility.	- OWMC made a decision to focus on the area where the largest amount of wastes are generated and a centralized facility was deemed to be the most feasible.	Vol. II, Table A.1 Vol. II, Chapter 5, Section 5.3
o Community Facilities/Recreation		
- The importance of local amenities and recreational facilities to residence and tourists should be considered.	- These factors are being considered.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.4
- Concern that pollution (noise, air water and visual) will become liabilities to recreational centres.	- Detailed hydrogeological investigation of sites will be done in Phase 4A. If there is a presence of any feature which cannot be mitigated, the site will be eliminated from further construction.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Table 8.3
o Compensation		
- Concerned that individuals affected by the facility be fully compensated.	- Compensation issues are now being considered by the Corporation. A specific compensation program will be developed for the preferred side.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.7 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.3
o Cost		
- How much influence does cost have on siting?	- Cost is one of the siting factors but is secondary to risk and environmental factors.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 1, Section 1.3

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o **Displacement**		
- Concerned about the adaptability to displacement.	- OWMC is considering this factor.	Vol. V, Part 1, Chapter 5, Section 5.2
o **Emergency Response/Contingency Planning**		
- Are there contingency plans to address on-site and off-site spills and other accidents?	- An emergency response plan will be prepared in consultation with local municipalities.	Vol. V, Chapter 7, Section 7.5.6 Design and Operations Report
- Concerned about who would be responsible for clean-ups and what the response time would be.	- Emergency response will be looked at in more detail in the next phase of our work.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.4.4 Vol. IV, Appendix B
- What type of assessment will be available to determine the extent of potential deleterious effects of a spill?	- See above response.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.4.4
o **Environmentally Sensitive Areas** (ESAs)		
- Concerned with environmental impacts that the facility would have on ESAs.	- The OWMC facility would be designed and managed so as not to disrupt the environment.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Table 8.3 Vol. V, Part I, Table B.9
o **Golden Horseshoe Decision**		
- What was the rationale for selecting the Golden Horseshoe Region?	- The decision for looking in the Golden Horseshoe pertained to the presence of large amounts of uniform clay, proximity to waste generators thus decreasing transportation risk and the fact that approximately 70% of Ontario's waste is produced in this region.	Vol. III, Appendices Part I, Appendix D.1

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o **Golden Horseshoe Decision** - Continued		
- What agricultural factors were considered in the selection of the Golden Horseshoe and what importance was attached to them?	- In selecting the Golden Horseshoe, transportation and hydrogeology factors were used given the detail of environmental data available.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 2, Part 2, Chapter 9
o **Hydrogeology**		
Base Conditions		
- Concerned that their existing hydrogeological conditions are not conducive to what is necessary for the facility.	- OWMC acknowledged the concerns and responded as appropriate.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Table 8.3, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.7
- Concerned with how important clay is to the site selection process. How much clay is needed for a safe landfill site? Does the clay need to be consistent?	- A minimum guideline of 20 metres of clay was used for the landfill site. Due to the natural containment ability of uniform clay it is a very important factor in the site selection process.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Table 8.3, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.7.
Ground Water		
General		
- General concern over the location of the water table and the potential contamination of water quality. The large quantities needed by the facility will use up the residents' supply.	- OWMC realizes that it must not interfere with local water supply conditions and will look into alternative sources.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Table 8.3, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.7 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Sections 7.3, 7.4

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
Ground Water - Continued		
Monitoring		
- What methods will be used to monitor ground water quality?	- Details will be determined in Phase 4B.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.3 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.3.4
Water Quality		
- Concerned that leachate will leak into water sources.	- A key objective in selecting a site is to find one that best minimizes the impact of the facility on the environment because of its natural features, in this case, the clay soil characteristics of the site, which minimize the ability of leachate to migrate through the clay.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Table 8.3, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.7 Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.3 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.3.4
- Concerned with the contamination of drinking water and the availability of alternative sources.	- This factor is considered in the site selection process.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Table 8.3 Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.3 and B.4 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Sections 7.3.4, 7.4.4
Leachate		
Containment		
- Concerned with the behaviour of leachate movement over time.	- Monitoring will detect any leachate movement.	Vol. IV, Chapter 5, Section 5.4.4 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.3
- Concerned OWMC is not able to guarantee against leaching through soil.	- Details will be determined in Phase 4B.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.3.4(b)
- How does weathering contribute to containment?	- Since weathering varies, the containment ability of undisturbed site will be considered when developing the containment facilities.	Vol. IV, Appendix B

PHASE 4A: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o Hydrogeology - Continued		
Leachate - Continued		
Theories		
- A review of various leachate theories was requested.	- OWMC discussed various theories at the time.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.3
Site Selection Factors		
- Concerned that too much emphasis is put on clay conditions and not enough on other factors.	- Weights placed on various site selection factors in selecting a preferred site will be reviewed with the public.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 1, Appendix G, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.7
- From the hydrogeological perspective, the non-landfill facilities need not be located on lands that meet at rigorous hydrogeological criteria as does the landfill component. The goal of OWMC to minimize risks to human health and safety might be better met by siting the incinerator and Physical/chemical treatment centre(s) close to areas of waste generation, and locating the landfill in the most appropriate technical location.	- As assessment of siting options determined that a fully integrated facility was superior to partially integrated or dispersed facilities in terms of minimizing risks, impacts and costs from a multi-disciplinary perspective.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapters 7 and 8
Soil Classification		
- Concerned that OWMC is attempting to downgrade the value of West Lincoln's present land classification.	- Phase 4A has undertaken a more detailed study of soil capability.	Vol. II, Part 2, Chapter 8

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o **Hydrogeology** - Continued		
Testing		
- A local representative has been requested when investigative drilling takes place; could samples be handed out?	- Assuming adequate safety procedures are followed, this would be possible to arrange. Samples in small pieces may be handed out.	N/A
- Concern was expressed with the proximity of gas wells to landfill.	- Locations will be studied.	Vol. V, Part 1, Chapter 3, Section 3.4.4
- Concerned with the lack of adequacy of the drilling program due to inconsistencies between report. Announcing possible candidate sites before soil testing was completed and the actual amount of testing done.	- OWMC is waiting until a site is chosen to do further extensive testing on the preferred site.	Vol. III, Chapter 8.0
o **Land Use**		
- Concerned whether land use character differences were consistently considered for all sites.	- A range of factors bearing on land use character were applied to all the siting options. These factors included community character, proposed and planned land use, land use stability and social and agricultural land base stability.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 7, Table 7.1, Chapter 8, Table 8.3
- Concerned over land use compatibility (the use of industrially-zoned land; why was the search restricted to public land?	- OWMC has carefully tried to find the site that is compatible with other businesses. OWMC began with a preference for public land but we never restricted our search to only public land.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 7, Table 7.1, Chapter 8, Table 8.3

PHASE 4A: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o Land Use		
- Concerned that the facility be located on industrial-zoned land.	- We tried to focus on industrial parkland, away from the centre of town or residential areas, but we are confined to the location of the clay deposits. We are trying to avoid class I and II farm lands, exclude lands in the fruit belt and locate near the 400 series highways.	Vol. II, Part II, Table I.4 Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Table 8.3, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.7
- Would the facility have either a positive or negative impact on the local economy?	- This is under consideration in Phase 4A and 4B.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8 Table 8.3 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Sections 7.6.4, 7.7
- Asked whether OWMC will require rezoning	- No, crown corporations are exempt.	Vol. IV, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.4
o Lighting		
- Concerned about lighting from the facility at night.	- Lights need to be kept on at night for safety reasons.	Vol. IV, Chapter 5, Section 5.4.6
o Local Economy		
- Has the generation of new businesses been considered in the siting of waste treatment and disposal facilities?	- Waste facilities neither attract nor repel industry.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.4
- Concern expressed over the effect allocating the facility in West Lincoln on the local economy (trapping, farming, tourism).	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.7 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.4

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o **Monitoring**		
- Concerned about who will be involved in monitoring the facility.	- Community representatives will play a role in developing monitoring procedures.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.7
- What type of monitoring programs will be established for trucks?		Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.3 Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.5 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.5.5(e)
- Concerned with how public health will be monitored.	- Specific monitoring programs will be established after the selection of preferred site.	Vol. V, Part 1, Chapter 3 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.9.6
- Asked if the host municipality and residents monitoring the facility will also have the authority to close it down if they feel the emissions are too high.	- Facility closing will be the responsibility of OWMC.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.3
- Is OWMC providing for independent monitoring after the facility is constructed?	- This will be discussed with the local community monitoring committee	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.3
o **Noise**		
- Concerned about increases in noise levels and what will be done to mitigate noise.	- A 400 m buffer around the site will help absorb some of the noise. The noise will primarily be a background hum. Above a minimum of wastes quantities, the incinerator and physical chemical plant will be in operation 24 hr/day.	Vol. IV, Chapter 5, Section 5.4.5 Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.6 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.6

PHASE 4A: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o Noise - Continued		
- Concerned that noise, particularly from the incinerator will be quite high.	- Concern noted.	Vol. IV, Chapter 5, Section 5.4.5 Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.6 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7 Section 7.6
- Will noise impact be taken into account during construction and after?	- Yes, it will.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.6 Vol. V, Part 1, Chapter 6, Section 6.5 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter Section 7.6
o Odour		
- Concerned that the plant odours will affect tourism in the vicinity.	- The facility is designed to control odours. The next phase of the study will examine the problem more closely.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.7 Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.6; Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.6
o Partially Integrated Siting Option		
- Concerned whether OWMC prefers a partial or an integrated site.	- Prior to a final decision being made, OWMC wants to study each site in order to compare them with the characteristics of the facilities. Each site would be evaluated for its natural potential to offer a satisfactory measure of safety.	Vol. II, Chapter 5, Section 5.5
o Population		
- Concerned that the facility not be located near populated areas.	- Sites were selected outside of major urban development areas as much as possible.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Table 8.3

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o **Process**		
Factors		
- Concerned about the methodology used for comparing and assessing the sites.	- Provided an explanation of the site selection process.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 1, Appendices Part 1, Appendix I
- General queries as to what specific factors and criteria were used.	- Factors and criteria are listed in each evaluation.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 1, Appendix E
- Asked how factors have changed over time.	- Explained the factor process and how it has been refined.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 1, Appendix E
- Concerned how factors have been weighted and ranked and how tradeoffs were determined.	- Explained the factor weighting process noting primary OWMC goals.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 1, Appendix G
General		
- Concerned about the treatment of rejected sites.	- If no site(s) are found suitable, sites put aside at the close of a phase would then be re-examined.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 1, Appendices Part 1, Appendix I
- What about the possibility of sharing the Halton landfill site? Has OWMC taken into account the possible result of Halton's EA process for a municipal landfill site?	- OWMC's landfill requirements are unique. Interface with Halton has involved information exchange. Co- operative facilities are not planned.	N/A
- Will the back-up site be part of the recommendation that ultimately goes to the Hearing Panel?	- It is expected that if the facilities can be sighted on an integrated site, then only the preferred site would be recommended.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 1, Section 1.2

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o Process - Continued		
General - Continued		
- Concerned that technical decisions were made in the absence of site studies.	- There is a progressive evaluation process. All identified site selection factors will be publicly reviewed.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 1, Appendices Part 1, Appendix E
- Concerned about the relationship and impact between the Regional Municipality of Halton's and OWMC's site selection process.		N/A
- Need for OWMC to define terms.	- OWMC agreed.	All EA Volumes; see Glossary Sections
Political Interference		
- Concerned about political pressure influencing the process.	- There has been no political interference in OWMC's planning process to date. OWMC will follow its site selection process weighting all of the factors, choose a site and make a submission to the Hearing Panel.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 1
Timing		
- Concerned about the length of time the site selection process is taking.	- OWMC stated that on average it has taken eight to ten years to obtain approvals for a municipal landfill. It is a difficult balance to complete the site selection process quickly and, at the same time, do it thoroughly and openly.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 1

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o Property Devaluation		
- How far away from the site will property values be affected?	- Compensation is currently being studied.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.6
- Concerned with the devaluation of land and homes in the preferred site's vicinity.	- Mitigation measures are being examined.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.3
o Proximity to Major Areas of Waste Generation		
- Concerned that the facilities be located in proximity to major areas of waste generation.	- Proximity to the source of waste generation was taken into account.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 2, Part 2, Chapter 9, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.7
o Public Health and Safety		
- General concern about adverse health implications.	- Acknowledged.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 1, Section 1.3, Appendix J.7 Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.2; Section 7.9.6 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7
- Asked if OWMC has received human health surveys based on long-term monitoring of European special waste treatment.	- No, however, OWMC will look into the possibility of obtaining surveys from the European facilities.	Design and Operations Report, Chapter 5, Section 5.4.5
- Need for conclusive health survey before the plant is built.	- OWMC is prepared to assist regional and provincial authorities, if they wish to examine this issue.	
- Concerned with the height of the stack. Is it high enough for emissions today over local cities?	- Will be discussed with local and provincial health authorities.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.3

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o **Risk**		
- Concerned about risks associated with emissions and spills.	- We are doing a risk analysis. It is looking at the health consequences of all environmental pathways. It is a generic study.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Table 8.3, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.7 Vol. IV, Chapter 5, Section 5.4 Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.2
- Will hazard and risk analysis be performed by OWMC?	- OWMC is currently studying risk assessment methodologies used in other jurisdictions for similar operations. Once this assessment is complete the exact approach to risk and hazard analysis will be determined.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.2 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.2.5
o **Service**		
- Would natural justice weigh the site selection towards the region that produces the most waste?	- OWMC focused its search on the Golden Horseshoe where 70% of the total wastes are generated. The issue then becomes finding the best natural safeguards within the Golden Horseshoe.	Vol. I, Chapter 1, Section 1.2 Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 2, Part 2, Chapter 9
- How can OWMC say they deal with the social justice issue when all of Ontario's waste will be going to one area?	- All of Ontario's wastes are not going to the same area. Also, environmental factors must be the primary determinants of location.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.4
o **Site Boundaries**		
- Concerned that the OWMC site boundaries might sever property.	- This will be a factor in determining final site boundaries.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 1, Appendix F. Vol. V, Part 2, Section 7.6.3(b)
o **Size of Facility**		
- What area will the facility cover?	- An engineered landfill would require approximately 110 hectares (275 acres), current estimates indicate this would be satisfactory for about 25 to 30 years.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.2 Vol. IV, Appendix B

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o Size of Facility - Continued d		
- Concern that social equity has not been addressed in the Phase 4A factors.	- The social equity issue was an issue that was raised during earlier stages of the site selection process. Industrial waste treatment facilities should be located as close as possible to where most of the Province's industrial wastes are generated, with potential locations evaluated using a broad range of environmental, social and economic factors.	Vol. I, Chapter 1, Section 1.2 Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.4
o Socio-Economic		
- What is the area of influence of socio-economic factors?	- The socio-economic study during Phase 4A will be focused on the interview program scheduled to begin in mid-June. The site land owners, adjacent properties, residents living in a 2 km area surrounding the site, and the residents along the access roads will also have an opportunity to respond to the OWMC questionnaire.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Table 8.3
- Why are you considering the social fabric of the community?	- The cohesiveness of the community is being determined. The cohesiveness shows the degree of interaction in a community, also its social stability. In looking at a site, we will assess the implications that the facility might have such as how new people associated with the plant will mix with existing residents, the demands they'll put on social services and if the services can respond. - Concern noted	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Table 8.3
- Concerned about the stress people are experiencing in the candidate sites.	- OWMC is attempting to complete this phase as quickly as possible and is meeting with concerned residents.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.7

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o **Surface Water**		
- General concern about the contamination of nearby water bodies.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.7 Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. IV, Chapter 3, Section 3.3
- Concerned about discharge into local water bodies.	- OWMC will not be putting contaminated effluent into local water bodies. Sewage treatment plants and/or solidification process will be utilized to ensure that the effluent is of acceptable standards.	Vol. II, Chapter 4, Section 4.3 Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.7 Vol. IV, Chapter 3, Section 3.3 Vol. IV, Appendix B
- Concerned that the facility will change characteristics of surface water (water course, quality of water, floodplain, runoff).	- OWMC has ensured people that all effluent will be treated and tested before being disposed of. Water courses can be easily changed with little harm to the natural environment.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.7 Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.4 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.4
o **Transportation**		
Access Routes		
- During 4A extensive modifications resulted insignificant changes to the 3B preferred routes. How would this have affected the 3B analysis?	- The changes were based on refinements regarding geographic data on sources and sites. Little effect on the ultimate 3B analysis would be expected since transportation was not a major factor during that phase.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 1, Appendix E
- What radius of access routes are you studying?	- From major highways (including 400 series) to the site.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 1, Appendix E.8
- Will OWMC be ensuring that truckers stay on the preferred access routes; will there be any penalty if they stray from the route?	- OWMC does not have regulatory control over access routes. We are examining legal mechanisms that could be put in place for stricter controls.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.5 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.5.3(d)

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o Transportation - Continued		
Access Routes - Continued		
- Were access routes a factor in the site selection process?	- Yes.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8
- Were any transportation analyses done on alternatives to the centralized system?	- Yes.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 7
Alternative Transportation Mode		
- Concerned that railroad transportation is more efficient but OWMC is not considering it.	- Rail is being looked at as an option but it is not accessible to many small firms. It is not as flexible as trucking and it is difficult to get enough waste for it to be economical to ship.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 2, Part 2, Chapter 9 Vol. V, Part I Table B.5
- The use of a pipeline was raised.	- The pipeline would have a less frequent chance of spillage. If a leak occurred due to lack of detection, an equal or greater amount of spillage might occur.	Vol. II, Chapter 4, Section 4.3 Vol. IV, Chapter 3, Section 3.3
- Concerned that truck transportation was the most dangerous form of transportation.	- Alternative methods were analysed.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 2
Cost		
- Concerned with the cost associated in increased travel time and distance as well as the required road maintenance and reconstruction. This may result in a user fee larger than originally anticipated which could increase the likelihood of illegal dumping.	- OWMC believes human health and risk to the environment are more important factors than financial cost.	Vol. II, Table A.1 Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 1, Section 1.3

PHASE 4A: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o **Transportation** - Continued		
Cost - Continued		
- Concern was expressed with the transportation cost for those outside the Golden Horseshoe.	- Subsidization policies will be developed where appropriate.	Vol. II, Table A.1
Impact		
Traffic		
- Concern raised over the potential impact the traffic will have on the community chosen, economically and socially, on local traffic.	- A study has been done on the impact to local traffic.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.7 Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.5 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.5.3
Risk		
Driving Conditions		
- Concerned with the impact of the four seasons and steep gradients, lack of street lights and traffic control measures, on local driving conditions.	- OWMC is aware of extreme weather conditions and more detailed data will be collected during Phase 4B. Potential problem areas will be looked at based on overall statistics.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.5
General Concerns		
- Issues were raised over aspects of the transportation factors involved in the site selection process.	- OWMC noted these issues.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.7

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o Transportation - Continued		
Risk - Continued		
Movement of Hazardous Waste		
- Concerned with the risk involved in the movement of hazardous waste; wouldn't it be safe to dilute the waste with water or to not even move waste?	- Hazardous goods are presently being shipped along highway routes; most are fairly diluted. The Federal Government has announced a new regulation for transporting hazardous goods involving driver training, labelling trucks and road suitability.	Vol. II, Table A.1
Spills and Accidents		
- Would be better to reduce transportation distance with associated risk and cost by locating the facility close to source of generation.	- Transportation tradeoffs had to be made in the many other factors including hydrogeological conditions, social economic and landuse.	Vol. II, Table A.1 Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.7
- Will OWMC conduct a transportation risk study? How will it be comprised. Will it include the worst case scenarios?	- Yes, OWMC is undertaking a study of risk analysis. OWMC gave the response with the formula and it does include the worst case scenarios.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.7 Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.5 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7
- What are the current estimated accident rates?	- Out of every 100 motor vehicle accidents less than one percent will produce a fatality.	Vol. III, Appendix N Vol. V, Part 1, Chapter 3, Section 3.4.2 and Part 2, Chapter 7 Section 7.5.6
- Is is possible to treat a spill that occurs?	- Fire departments and emergency response teams in several municipalities are improving their skills and training in clean-up and containment.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.5.6
- How will OWMC check vehicles to ensure safety?	- OWMC is not the regulator of transport.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Sections 7.5.3, 7.5.6

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o **Transportation** - Continued		
Risk - Continued		
Spills and Accidents - Continued		
- What safeguards are being used for spills? Does OWMC have any recommendations for the transportation of special and hazardous waste?	- There are presently a large number of toxic wastes being shipped daily. Safeguards are waybill registration labelling, driver training, and emergency response training programs.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.5 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.5
- Concerned with the environmental and social impacts of a spill.	- Accident predictions studied by OWMC also address the human health issue.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.7 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Sections 7.5 and 7.6
Traffic Impact		
- General concern over the increase in traffic created by OWMC's trucks and the congestion that it will cause during peak travel periods. Also the impact on school bus routes and farm machinery was mentioned.	- The amount of additional traffic OWMC will generate is small compared to current and future volumes. Two hundred vehicles a day, in fact, will be the maximum amount of trucks. Impacts on school bus routes and farm machinery are being studied.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.7 Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.5 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.5
Training Programs		
- Will OWMC provide free information/ training programs aimed at independent carriers and will it be made mandatory for drivers to be aware of these programs?	- OWMC will encourage the safest possible transportation of hazardous wastes.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.4.4 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.5
- Concerned that people don't have a clue as to what to do if a spill occurs.	- Fire departments and emergency response teams in affected municipalities will be working with OWMC to ensure all necessary emergency response procedures and equipment are in place.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.5.6

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o Transportation - Continued		
Road Improvement Mitigation		
- Concern was expressed with the increased cost in road maintenance and improvements. A question raised was "has this issue been used as a deciding factor in site selection?"	- Road improvements costs will not affect municipal taxpayers; there is a possibility that costs may be part of the compensation for the host community.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.7 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.7
- Will and when would road improvements occur?	- Each site is being analyzed for future mitigation and, in particular, where real improvement is possible.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.5.3(d)
Transportation Vehicles		
- Concerns were raised over the size and security of the trucks being used by the corporation to haul the waste.	- The possibility of accidents or spills as a direct result of transportation is being investigated.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.5 Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.4.4.
- How will trucks arriving from around the province be managed?	- OWMC will use such measures as designating access routes, controlling the scheduling of shipments and hiring licensed haulers.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.5.6
o Tourism		
- Concerned about OWMC's effect on tourism in the Niagara Peninsula.	- OWMC is conducting tourism studies of all candidate sites and the surrounding municipalities.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.7
o Visual		
- Concerned about the visual impact of the incinerator stack.	- OWMC is undertaking a visual impact assessment.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.7 Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.6; Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7.4, Section 7.6.2(c)

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o Visual - Continued		
- How would the facility affect the view from the top of the escarpment?	- The visual impact assessment will evaluate each candidate site as to whether it is within view of particular unique viewing opportunities such as the escarpment. Factors such as presence and distance of the facility as they affect the viewing point will be reviewed.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.2(c)
MARKETING		
o 4Rs		
- Concerned that not enough is being done to encourage more waste reduction by industry.	- OWMC has full-time staff working in this area. OWMC has funded the Ontario Waste Exchange, the "Barriers Study" and OWMC's Marketing Department offers treatment services to industry.	Vol. I, Appendix N Vol. II, Chapter 6, Section 6.2 Vol. II, Appendix N
- Has the possibility of assisting the producers of the wastes to carry out in-plant treatment of wastes been examined as an economic alternative to building a large facility?	- OWMC's 4R program is attempting to encourage in-plant treatment of manufacturing wastes. However, this will never be a complete alternative to a central facility. There will always be some wastes which will require full treatment and disposal.	Vol. II, Chapter 6, Section 6.2 Vol. II, Appendix N
- Will OWMC be recycling waste at the facility?	- OWMC does not envision a recovery function for the plant as there will not likely be enough metal to reclaim. OWMC could reconsider and design this function with the facility if the situation changes.	Vol. I, Chapter 1, Section 1.3 Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.3.2
o Alternatives to OWMC		
- Why not ship wastes to Tricil?	- Tricil cannot handle the full range of wastes that OWMC expects to receive and which require full treatment.	Vol. I, Chapter 4, Sections 4.4, 4.5

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
MARKETING - Continued		
o **Alternatives to OWMC** - Continued		
- Did OWMC consider any waste being managed by the private sector in estimating the waste requiring treatment? If so, how much and what types?	- OWMC recognizes that there is a functioning waste management system in Ontario, and recognizes that OWMC must integrate itself into this existing system. However, there are inadequacies to the present system which OWMC must address, particularly for those disposal practices which OWMC feels are marginal in terms of reliability or environmental benefits, and for those waste types that have no acceptable disposal practices available to them within Ontario. We feel that it important that OWMC try to complement the existing waste treatment market in such a way that we optimize the use of OWMC's facilities, and maximize the beneficial effect to the environment.	Vol. I, Chapter 6, Section 6.2 Vol. II, Chapter 7
o **Competition**		
- Concerned about OWMC's impact on and relationship with competing industries.	- OWMC will treat wastes in the best possible way and to the extent possible. In doing so, it is possible that certain wastes will no longer be treated at existing operations.	Vol. I, Chapters 5 and 6 Vol. II, Chapter 7
o **Facility Capacity**		
- General concern about the facility's capacity.	- Size based on evaluation of waste types, volumes, characteristics and management options. Principles of sizing are: building to low volume estimates; ability to handle a broad array of wastes; building modular and siting to larger estimates.	Vol. II, Chapter 2 Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. IV, Chapter 4.3
o **Import**		
- Concerned about treating out of province wastes.	- The facility is being built for Ontario. OWMC, however, might consider reciprocal exchanges with the U.S. or other provinces.	Vol. I, Chapter 1, Section 1.3

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
MARKETING - Continued		
o Interim Measures		
- Concerned about what Ontario is currently doing with its hazardous waste.	- OWMC replied that Ontario industries are currently producing approximately 1.5 million tonnes of hazardous waste. Over half of this amount is adequately treated on-site by large companies. Of the remainder, some waste is going directly into the sewer system under permit, while the other waste is being placed in municipal landfills. About 5% to 10% of Ontario's industrial waste is shipped to the United States for treatment and disposal. About 5% is recovered and reused.	Vol. I, Chapter 4
o Laboratory		
- Concerned about the screening of wastes, i.e. identification of incoming waste to detect potential problems such as explosions or other accidents.	- Fingerprinting will be done. This will involve identifying waste generators, determining what wastes they are generating and therefore knowing what to expect. Waste delivered on-site will be checked in the laboratory to verify the fingerprinting.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.3 Vol. IV, Appendix B
- Concerned about the need for well trained laboratory staff.	- OWMC agreed.	Vol. IV, Chaper 4, Section 4.4 Vol. IV, Appendix B
o Need		
- Concern expressed about the need for a facility and the volume and type of chemicals to be handled.	- The need for a facility will be addressed in OWMC's EA.	Vol. I
o On-Site Treatment		
- Suggested that there is a potential for increased on-site treatment and that OWMC should promote this concept.	- Even with on-site facilities many companies need a place to dispose of their residue. Furthermore, it's the small and medium-sized industries that can't afford on-site facilities. It is these industries that OWMC will be serving.	Vol. I, Chapter 5,6 Vol. I, Appendix N Vol. II, Table A.1 Vol. II, Chapter 6, Section 6.2 Vol. II, Appendix N

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
MARKETING - Continued		
o **PCBs**		
- Will OWMC treat PCBs?	- OWMC facilities will be capable of destroying PCBs. However, it is possible that other mobile facilities will be in operation prior to the availability of the OWMC incineration facility.	Vol. I, Sections 1.3, 3.2 Vol. IV, Appendices B and I
o **Pricing Strategy**		
- General concern about OWMC's pricing strategy.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. I, Chapter 6, Section 6.5
- What is the estimated treatment cost per tonne?	- No specific prices are available.	
- What controls will OWMC have over waste collection?	- Other waste management incentives such as waste collection are being studied by OWMC.	Vol. II, Chapter 6, Section 6.3 Vol. II, Appendix M
- Will OWMC adopt a user-pay policy?	- Yes, industry will be charged a fee.	
- How will OWMC ensure that industries will use the facilities?	- MOE has the responsibility for setting regulations and enforcing them. Once the facility is operational the regulations must be reviewed. Also OWMC must charge realistic fees as this type of service is very price sensitive.	Vol. I, Chapter 6, Section 6.5
- Will OWMC turn a profit?	- OWMC's is a Schedule II Corporation and is expected to break even on its operating costs.	

PHASE 4A: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
MARKETING - Continued		
o **Toxicity of Waste**		
- Concerned with the toxicity and combination of chemicals the facility will be handling.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.3.4 Vol. IV, Appendices B and I
- OWMC used centroids of waste generation in determining the relative distance from major sources of waste generation. The details of this approach and the consistency of its application are not described. Further, the centroids have been consolidated to represent total waste generated without reference to waste type. This approach does not adequately address transportation distances or risk.	- OWMC Marketing prepared the waste quantity information applied in the transportation analysis. This document provided the types of wastes (14 categories) which would be received form each source point. The appendices to the Phase 4A Report include this information. The analysis did not account for any differences in risks among the 14 waste classes.	Vol. III, Appendix N
o **Transfer Stations**		
- Concerned about the need for transfer stations.	- OWMC's decision on the need for additional transfer stations will be made after the facility is operational.	Vol. I, Chapter 1, Section 1.3 Vol. II, Chapter 6, Section 6.3 Vol. II, Appendix M
o **Transportation**		
- Cost of transportation to OWMC?	- Costs will vary according to waste types, volumes and location.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 9, Table 9.1
- Asked who will pay transportation costs.	- The generator will pay, for transportation and treatment costs.	
- Concerned that travel distance will deter industries from using the OWMC facilities.	- There will likely be a flat rate pricing system put into place.	Vol. I, Chapter 1, Section 1.3 Vol. II, Table A.1
- Will OWMC do any of their own trucking?	- No, this will be handled by the private sector, provided it is able to meet all future volume demands and regulations.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.5.6

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
MARKETING - Continued		
o **Waste Composition**		
- Concern with waste composition. (Concern related to the transportation and treatment of waste.)	- OWMC will be providing some information on waste types. Also, OWMC will take a sample of the waste before shipment to the plant to ensure that the actual shipment contains the declared chemicals outlined on the manifest.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.3.6 Vol. IV, Appendix I
o **Waste Quantities**		
- What kind of industry produces what kind of wastes and in what quantities?	- Through OWMC's market survey work, the kinds and quantities of wastes that industries generate are being estimated.	Vol. 1, Chapter 3, Section 3.5
- Why does the geographical area of waste generators concentration play such an important role in the selection of a facility for land disposal of treated waste?	- The location of a treatment and disposal facility relative to the concentration of waste generation is important in terms of transportation related risks, impacts, and costs. Clearly, the closer the facility is to the source of waste generation, the lower the potential transportation related risks, impacts and costs.	Vol. I, Chapter 3, Section 3.5 Vol. II, Chapter 2
- Concerned about the quantity of waste produced in different regions of Ontario.	- Estimated quantities of waste by region were outlined in previous OWMC reports.	Vol. I, Chapter 3, Section 3.5 Vol. II, Chapter 5, Section 5.2.2
- Concerned about accuracy of the waste quantity profile.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. I, Chapter 3, Section 3.4 Vol. II, Chapter 2, Section 2.4

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
FACILITY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT		
o Alternate Disposal Options		
- Support for above-ground storage of treated residues.	- OWMC noted this support.	Vol. II, Chapter 4, Section 4.2
- Asked whether options besides a landfill for the disposal of solid waste have been considered by OWMC. What about using surface bunkers (warehouses), i.e. above-ground storage?	- OWMC has also looked at salt mines. OWMC is continuing to look at salt mines but considers landfill to be a better option. Salt mines are far from the Golden Horseshoe area. Warehouses would require perpetual maintenance and would require much larger land areas.	Vol. II, Chapter 4, Section 4.2
- Asked whether OWMC will provide a report on alternative disposal methods.	- Yes.	Vol. II, Table A.1
- Have you looked at deep well injection?	- Yes.	Vol. II, Table A.1
o Buffer Zone		
- General concern about the size of the buffer zone.	- The buffer zone is an area of some 400 m around the plant.	Vol. IV, Appendix B
- What's been done about a berm around the facility?	- This will be considered when we have selected the preferred site.	Vol. IV, Appendix B
o Cost		
- Concerned about the cost of the facility.	- Now estimated to be 100 million in 1985 dollars.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.4.4 Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.3 Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.5 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.5.6

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
FACILITY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT - Continued		
o **Emergency Response/Contingency Planning**		
- Concerned about contingency planning measures at the facility.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7
- What would happen if there were a total malfunction of the plant and what would be the result to people in the area?	- Safety design features will be built into the facility such as immediate feed-in shut off, if something goes wrong or if the scrubber goes down. Monitoring will take place on a continuing basis. In addition, our consultants are looking at possible fugitive emissions.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.4.4 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.2.5
- Concerned about emergency staff and equipment.	- We will have a trained staff and the proper equipment available.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.2
o **Emissions**		
- Concerned about the quality and quantity of emissions.	- What will come out of the incinerator is mostly nitrogen, Oxygen, CO_2, water vapour, small amounts of led, SO_2, particulates and other contaminants but these emissions will be well within MOE guidelines, in the order of 3% of MOE's regulations. On the basis of 30,000 tonnes per year of organic waste burn, 30 tonnes of SO_2 per year will be emitted. This is a very small quantity.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.7 Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. IV, Chapter 5, Section 5.4.3 Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.2
- Concerned that the facility will not be able to achieve 99.99% destruction efficiency.	- OWMC will achieve 99.99% destruction and removal efficiency with all organic wastes burned in the rotary kiln, as we will not be able to get a permit to operate otherwise. This is the minimum level. It is commonly achieved in the U.S. and Europe.	Vol. IV, Chapter 5, Section 5.4.3 Vol. IV, Appendix B
- Concerned about the emission standards to be used by OWMC.	- OWMC is using MOE regulations as a minimum base, but the actual emissions will be much lower. The emissions will be 3% of the legislated amount or in some cases .01%.	Vol. IV, Chapter 5, Section 5.4.3 Vol. IV, Appendix B

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
FACILITY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT - Continued		
o **Emissions** - Continued		
- Asked whether the stack emissions would create acid rain.	- The facility will have wet scrubbers and other devices to reduce emissions such as SO_2 to very small amounts.	Vol. IV, Appendix B
- Asked why all the contaminant emissions could not be trapped inside the facility.	- Trying to yield zero emissions is not practical or technically reasonable at this time.	Vol. IV, Chapter 5, Section 5.4.3 (Design and Operations Report)
31 **Energy from Waste** (EFW)		
- Has OWMC considered EFW as part of the facilities?	- OWMC intends to provide steam for the plant itself. If there is an excess of waste heat recovery, OWMC may be able to feed into the local grid system.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.3
o **Facility Capacity**		
- General concern about the size and capacity of the plant.	- The ultimate design capacity will be for 300,000 tonnes per year. The breakdown would be 30,000 tonnes of organic waste and 120,000 tonnes of inorganic waste to be treated in the initial design phase. These capacities are based on our Waste Quantities Study which was completed in 1982. This study identified that 1.5 million tonnes per year of waste are generated in Ontario. About half of this amount per year is not being properly treated. Therefore, based on these waste quantity estimates and the European experience, where we were advised not to overbuild, we came up with the initial and ultimate design capacities.	Vol. II, Chapter 2 Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.3
- Asked whether control features will be sized and designed for 300,000 tonnes per year.	- Control features will be sized for 150,000 tonnes per year except the stack for the incinerator which will be sized for 300,000 tonnes per year.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.2 Vol. IV, Appendix B
- Concerned about expanding beyond the ultimate capacity of 300,000 tonnes per year.	- OWMC won't exceed the ultimate treatment capacity of 300,000 tonnes per year. If additional capacity was required, OWMC would initiate the search for a new site and appropriate technologies.	Vol. I, Chapter 1, Section 1.3

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
FACILITY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT - Continued		
o **Incinerator**		
General		
- Concerned about the operation of the incinerator such as:		
- What temperature will the incinerator be?	- The incinerator is designed to operate between 1,000 to 400°C.	Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.3.1
- Will the incinerator be operating constantly or will it be shut off during certain wind conditions?	- The incinerator will be shut down for a period of about three weeks per year for maintenance.	Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.3.1 Vol. IV, Chapter 5, Section 5.4.3
- Level of destruction efficiency.		
- Concerned about the effects of a shutdown.	- The quick temperature drop and water quench will cool gases quickly and further reduce emissions. Emissions during shutdown are not considered significant by the risk assessment consultants and the experience of Von Roll.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.3.1
- How will the incinerator be fuelled?	- The incinerator will be fueled at start-up by natural gas or fuel oil but when operational the incinerator will be fuelled by the waste it is burning.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.3.1
- How high will the stack be?	- We're considering 60 m. The higher the stack the more readily the air effluents are distributed.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.3.1
- Was the 60 m stack selected on the basis of meeting "criteria" air pollutant concentrations permissible under Regulation 308?	- The 60 m stack was selected on the basis of dispersion modelling to meet the requirements of Regulation 308 with a suitable margin of safety. The ½-hour maximum concentrations are available in ORF's Phase 4B Report (October 1987), Volume 1 Main Report, Table 5.7.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.3.1

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
FACILITY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT - Continued		
o Incinerator - Continued		
- Can the risks be considered additive (cumulative)?	- Although there will be some 'overlap' due to atmospheric dispersion, adding together the exposures resulting from fugitive and stack emissions would result in an overestimate of risk. As noted in Table 5.1 of ORF's Phase 4A Report, "In all cases, the risks are of a magnitude not considered to pose a significant human health hazard, either individually or in combination".	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Table 8.3
Alternative Incineration Technologies		
- Inquired about incorporating the plasma arc technology.	- This technology falls short in three ways - it is not yet commercially proven; the capacity is limited; and it cannot handle solids. Our commitment is to use the world's best-proven technology, which has shown its ability to operate safely at commercial levels of operation.	Vol. II, Table A.1 Vol. IV, Chapter 2, Section 2.3 Vol. IV, Appendix B
- Concerned about the operation of the proposed mobile destruction facilities and their impact on OWMC.	- These incinerators are efficient but small and difficult to transport. They would have to meet Ontario standards. The approval of mobile incinerators by MOE could affect the design of OWMC's facility in terms of the sizing.	Vol. II, Sections 3.7, 6.3
o Landfill		
General		
- General opposition to landfilling treated or solidified residuals still having toxics in them.	- OWMC noted these concerns.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.3.5 Vol. IV, Appendix B

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
FACILITY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT - Continued		
o Landfill - Continued		
Landfill Design		
- General concern about the design of the landfill including the height, area and design of the cells.	- OWMC is assessing all design types for the landfill.	Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. IV, Chapter 3, Section 3.2
- Has OWMC considered above-ground storage in its landfill design?	- OWMC is considering the above ground option.	Vol. II, Chapter 4, Section 4.2 Vol. IV, Appendix B
Landfill Life		
- Concerned about the life of the landfill and what happens when it becomes full.	- OWMC is planning for a landfill lifetime of 25 to 30 years. When the landfill is full, it will be capped, sealed and monitored in perpetuity for leachate.	Vol. IV, Chapter 5, Section 5.5 Vol. IV, Appendix B
- Asked about the effect of total vs. partial solidification on landfill lifespan.	- The effects will be significant. There would be twice as much volume with the total solidification option.	Vol. IV, Appendix B
Leachate		
- Concerned about leachate and how it will be monitored, collected and ultimately disposed of.	- Leachate will be collected, tested and treated (if necessary) and then either drained away through pipes to a municipal sewage treatment system or piped into the nearest water respository (e.g. lake) via an irrigation channel. Another option would be to evaporate and/or solidify this water. The final decision on this will be made in Phase 4B.	Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.3 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter, Section 7.3.4

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
FACILITY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT - Continued		
o Landfill - Continued		
Leachate - Continued		
- Is the purpose of "solidification" to improve the strength of the waste (i.e., its physical properties) or to minimize leaching of contaminants (i.e., its chemical properties)?	- The purpose of solidification is to provide physical properties that will facilitate the handling of waste and immobilize the contaminant chemically and physically.	Vol. II, Chapter 3, Sections 3.4, 3.6 Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.3.3
Liners		
- Is OWMC looking at liners?	- OWMC is looking at liners; however, no engineering device is risk-free. Natural safeguards provide a second line of defence.	Vol. IV, Chapter 3, Section 3.2 Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.3
- Concern over the lifespan and security of liners.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. IV, Chapter 5, Section 5.5.2 Vol. IV, Appendix B
Waste Types		
- Concerned about the materials going into the landfill.	- Solidified material remaining after the wastes have undergone thorough treatment will be placed in the engineered landfill.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.3.5 Vol. IV, Appendix B
- Will any untreated waste be placed in the landfill?	- No, OWMC will treat all wastes before they are disposed. The waste will be made as inert as technically feasible.	Vol. II, Chapter 2
- Asked if liquids would be placed in the landfill.	- Only solids will be placed in the landfill.	Vol. II, Appendix B

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
FACILITY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT - Continued		
o **Liquid Effluent Disposal**		
- General concern about the quality, quantity and fate of liquid effluent leaving the site.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. IV, Chapter 3, Section 3.3
- Asked whether OWMC's facility would discharge into a sewage treatment plant.	- It was stated that the partial solidification option might use this as an option. Another option would be to totally solidify all waste. A third option would be to pipe treated effluent directly into a receiving body of water.	Vol. II, Chapter 4, Section 4.3 Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. IV, Chapter 3, Section 3.3
- Asked if the waste processing would be able to treat the wastes to drinking water standards.	- This is being analyzed. OWMC is committed to using the best technology available. Effluent quality must meet MOE standards.	Vol. II, Chapter 4, Section 4.3 Vol. IV, Chapter 3, Section 3.3
- Concerned about discharging effluent to local rivers.	- There are two possible locations for the discharge of water effluent; a sewage treatment facility or Lake Ontario.	Vol. IV, Chapter 3, Section 3.3 Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Table 8.3, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J.7 Vol. II, Chapter 2.3
o **Operations**		
- Asked about operating costs.	- These figures are not yet available.	Design and Operations, Chapter 11, Table 11.2 Vol. IV, Appendix B
- Asked what the employee estimates are for the plant.	- Between 150 to 200 employees for the full capacity option. For the initial capacity the number of employees would be 125 to 150.	Vol. IV, Chapter 5, Sections 5.4 and 5.6
- Concerned about the hours of operation.	- The incinerator will operate on a 24 hour per day basis but other operational components would vary. Truck traffic will occur from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.	Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. IV, Chapter 5, Section 5.4.7

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
FACILITY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT - Continued		
o Operations - Continued		
- Concerned about the number of trucks entering the facility and the facility's ability to do all of the necessary pre-treatment testing and handling procedures.	- The detailed testing of samples will be done ahead of time so that when the truck arrives, the major decisions about treatment of the waste will have already been made. OWMC will have computerized equipment for fingerprinting. There will be 13 unloading stations for bulk unloading. We envisage that there will be several operations for off-loading.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.2 Vol. IV, Appendix B
- Concerned about the human error factor in the operation of the facility.	- OWMC will have rigorous control procedures and procedures and in investigating a well developed training program.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.4 Vol. IV, Appendix B
- Measures must be taken to ensure employee safety. This includes training, ventilation, protective equipment and health screening.	- Safety is a key element in both design and operations. A safety committee of OWMC plant personnel will be formed.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.4.4 Vol. IV, Appendix B
- Will there be truck washing on-site?	- Yes.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.3.4 Vol. IV, Appendix B
o Plant Security		
- Concerned about the security of the plant.	- There will be a security staff and security measures will be built into the facility such as a security fence.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 6
o Post Closure		
- Concern why decommissioning and after use were not addressed earlier on in the site selection.	- The potential long-term risk which must be addressed during these periods pertains to the hydrogeologic pathway. The remaining effects are minor and/or are mitigatible. Basically, decommissioning and afteruse considerations do not vary appreciably from site to site.	Vol. IV, Chapter 5, Section 5.5

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
FACILITY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT - Continued		
o **Solidification**		
- Is OWMC going to solidify wastes?	- Yes, wastes will be pretreated and solidified prior to disposal in the engineered landfill.	Vol. II, Chapter 4, Section 4.3 Vol. IV, Appendix B
- Describe the test which will be used to determine if the solidified wastes are acceptable for disposal in the engineered landfill.	- The tests to be used will be the leach tests. The exact protocol is being developed. The MOE leachate tests will be used as a reference in the evaluation. Note that there will be treatability tests/leaching tests done before the actual waste residue is processed and landfilled.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.3.4
- Concern that solidification would result in larger truck traffic, higher costs, impact on municipal treatment systems, and shorten the landfill lifespan.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. II, Chapter 4, Section 4.3 Vol. IV, Appendix B
- Would OWMC use the Stablex process?	- The "Stablex" process will be considered if solidification is chosen as part of the treatment process.	Vol. IV, Chapter 2, Section 2.4 Vol. IV, Appendix B
o **Storage**		
- Is there storage capacity on-site?	- There will be about a six week stockpile of organic materials for the incinerator and approximately four days storage of inorganic materials. There are also provisions to expand the inorganic tank farm which will provide the flexibility to reduce bottlenecks once the plant is operational.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.3.4 Vol. IV, Appendix B
o **Technology Selection**		
- What criteria has led to this proposed facility and what were the alternatives and the strengths and weaknesses of these alternatives?	- Referred the questions to the Generic Process Technologies report and the Monenco Facilities Design report.	Vol. II

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
FACILITY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT - Continued		
o Technology Selection - Continued		
- OWMC's insistence that only proven and established technologies be considered inhibited the selection of potentially better, but as yet not commercially demonstrated technologies.	- OWMC believes that protection of human health and the environment require the use of proven technologies. Indeed, OWMC believes it would be negligent to risk the health of the Ontario public or the Ontario environment by incorporating an unproven technology into its facility and having the technology fail at a commercial scale of operation.	Vol. IV, Chapter 2, Section 2.1
- What were the bases for selecting a single type of incinerator?	- A single type of incinerator, rotary kiln, was selected to optimize the flexibility, operability, safety and reliability of the high-temperature incineration system, for destruction of a wide variety of organic wastes ranging from solids, sludges to liquids.	Vol. IV, Chapter 2, Section 2.3
- Did the selection of the one type of incinerator limit the options with respect to the use of several sites?	- No, the selection of one type of incinerator, i.e., rotary kiln, did not limit the options with respect to the use of several sites.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 1, Appendix F
- Concerned about the facility's ability to treat new types of waste.	- OWMC's facility will be able to treat all non-radioactive waste currently produced in the Province. If the facility were to receive a waste that would not be treated, the waste would be stored on-site or the generator would have to store the waste on his site until a method of treating the waste was found.	Vol. IV, Chapter 2, Section 2.1
- Asked if OWMC modelled its plant after other facilities.	- OWMC looked at many waste management facilities in Europe where the most successful treatment facilities are found.	Volume IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.3.1

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
FACILITY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT - Continued		
o Technology Selection - Continued		
- Asked how OWMC can design the facility without being site specific.	- OWMC stated that design engineering can be done without a site although specific details will depend on the exact location of the facilities.	N/A
- Was the estimate of special waste quantities generated used to size and design facilities or was European experience used?	- The size of OWMC facilities is based on OWMC's determination of the waste quantities and types produced in Ontario, and on OWMC's perceived role in the waste management system for dealing with these wastes. The predominant concerns affecting size are the quantities of waste potentially seeking offsite treatment, including those for which there are currently no suitable disposal options (onsite or offsite) available in Ontario, and the efforts, outside of OWMC's facilities which will be undertaken to appropriately manage some portion of these wastes (i.e., 4R's, on-site treatment, private commercial facilities).	Vol. II, Chapter 2
o Transfer Stations		
- Inquired about the safety of transfer stations.	- The design of the facilities is based on the estimated slate of waste to be received, with wide flexibility built in to allow for variation about the expected waste slate. European experience was used primarily in determining the particulars of the rotary kiln.	Vol. II, Chapter 6 Vol. II, Appendix M
	- Acknowledged that mixing and bulking of waste at regional transfer stations will be dangerous but this will be carefully done. Regional transfer stations will be determined later, after the main facility is built. These facilities would have to meet MOE's standards in order to obtain approval to operate.	Vol. II, Chapter 6 Vol. II, Appendix M
- Asked who would operate the transfer stations.	- OWMC will rely on existing transfer stations to fill the need.	Vol. II, Chapter 6 Vol. II, Appendix M

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
FACILITY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT - Continued o Technology Selection - Continued o Water Supply		
- Inquired about the water supply for the facility.	- Required water supply will likely come from local water system without causing disruption to local well water sources.	Vol. IV, Chapter 5, Section 5.4.9

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
COMMUNICATIONS		
o Image		
- Concerned that OWMC needs to re-identify its purpose, i.e., being concerned about waste management in a broader sense and not specifically industrial waste treatment facilities.	- This issue has been reviewed throughout the Facilities Development Process.	All EA Volumes
o Information Requests		
- Concern about the public's access to information.	- Acknowledged.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.3
- Requests for information and status reports on OWMC's work.	- (Requests are responded to when received at OWMC).	
o Public Education		
- Concerned that public awareness is low and that OWMC should do more to educate the public.	- OWMC is involved in informing and educating people about the problems of hazardous wastes and how OWMC will treat and dispose of them.	
o Public Input		
- Concerned about decrease in public interest.	- OWMC agreed; this is an issue OWMC is trying to address; we have already talked with thousands of people in Ontario.	

PHASE 4A: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
COMMUNICATIONS - Continued		
o Public Input - Continued		
- Concerned about ensuring public input in OWMC's decision-making process.	- OWMC is seeking public input before making final decisions. OWMC has gone to some lengths to describe the role of public input in Site Selection. The role of public input in Phase 4A is documented in the Phase 4A Site Selection reports.	EA volume appendices, Public Consultation Report
- Concerned that OWMC provide sufficient time for citizens' groups to comment.	- OWMC will work out a reasonable time frame for citizens' groups comments in Phase 4A.	
- Increase public consultation with industry.	- Acknowledged; part of public consultation process.	Public Consultation Report

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
REGULATORY		
o **Competition**		
- Concerned about OWMC's impact and relationship with the private sector.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. I, Chapter 6, Section 6.5
o **Costs**		
- Concerned about OWMC's costs and the government's commitment to fund OWMC.	- OWMC has full support from the government.	Vol. IV, Chapter 5, Section 5.6
o **Funding**		
- Will OWMC support the funding of citizens' groups to help them present their views to the Hearing Panel?	- OWMC is committed to funding eligible intervenors at the hearing.	Public Consultation Report
- Asked if OWMC would fund studies undertaken by opposition groups.	- OWMC will not provide funding for parallel studies.	Public Consultation Report
- Asked about the funding program for review of technical reports.	- OWMC will provide funds to eligible groups who want to review the technical reports.	Public Consultation Report
o **Hearings**		
- Concerned that OWMC is not under The Environmental Assessment Act.	- OWMC is exempt but there will be a formal hearing held by a Hearing Panel.	N/A
- Asked about the right of appeal.	- Referred the questioner to The Statutory Powers of Procedures Act and the Judicial Review Act.	N/A
o **Illegal Dumping**		
- Concerned about the need to deter illegal dumping.	- MOE is responsible for enforcing regulations prohibiting the the dumping of wastes.	N/A

PHASE 4A: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
REGULATORY - Continued		
o Insurance/Liability		
- At what point in the transportation cycle do the shipper and receiver accept responsibility?	- OWMC will hold full responsibility for goods received at its plant gate. Under the Spills Bill the generator and shipper are responsible for the wastes up to that point.	N/A
- Asked if OWMC's facilities would be insured for accidents and other mishaps or upset conditions.	- Yes.	
- What impact does OWMC have on life insurance rates?	- OWMC cannot control private insurance companies. In pubic hearings, OWMC must demonstrate that there will be no significant or detrimental impacts due to the facilities.	N/A
o Landfill Reclamation		
- Does OWMC intend to reclaim existing or exhausted landfill sites?	- OWMC has no immediate plans to do this.	Vol. I, Sections 1.3, 3.5
o Mandate		
- OWMC's mandate should include 4Rs.	- OWMC intends to work on 4Rs and linking interest groups and and broader interest groups.	Vol. I, Chapter 6, Section 6.5 Vol. I, Appendix N
o Perpetual Care		
- Concerned how long OWMC will be responsible for the site and facility.	- The reason for establishing a crown corporation is to ensure perpetual care.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 8

PHASE 4A: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
REGULATORY - Continued		
o Regulations/Enforcement		
- Tighter treatment regulations and better enforcement are recommended.	- Once OWMC facilities are in place, regulations must be tightened up to impact on the problem.	Vol. I, Chapter 5
o Regulatory Authority		
- Will OWMC regulate standards?	- MOE is the regulatory authority.	N/A
- Concerned about the standards that will regulate the facility.	- See above.	
- General concern over the efficacy of standards.	- MOE's standards will be used as a benchmark. OWMC will better MOE's standards in most cases.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7
o Timing		
- Concerned about OWMC's timing.	- We hope to have one or more sites selected within the next few months.	N/A
o Transportation Regulations		
- Concerned about who would be responsible for transportation regulations and then enforcement, including training.	- The responsibility lies with MOE, MOT, the Regional Municipality and the Ontario Truckers and Waste Haulers Associations.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.5.6

APPENDIX D: PHASE 4B
SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

PHASE 4B: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING		
o **Agriculture**		
- The specific agriculture objectives outlined in the Phase 4A Report included minimization of impacts on: a) present and future land productivity b) local and regional agricultural economic systems, and c) agricultural communities Were the above objectives met in selecting LF-9C?	- With respect to OWMC'sobjectives, other candidate sites would be preferable from an agricultural point of view. However, LF-9C is not unacceptable from an agricultural point of view. Many high impact sites from an agricultural point of view did not make it into the Phase 4A analysis.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Table 8.3
- The loss of productive agricultural land resulting from the selection of LF-9C is not consistent with the Provincial Foodland Guidelines, Regional Niagara Policy Plan and Township of West Lincoln Plan. These land use planning documents require the preservation of good quality agricultural land for agricultural purposes.	- While the goal of the Foodland Guidelines is to preserve farmland, the guidelines permit the use of productive foodland if the need for, and alternatives to the proposal have been properly researched and justified. It is agreed that the goal of both the Regional Niagara Policy Plan and the West Lincoln official plan is to preserve good quality agricultural land. This was also one of the goals of OWMC in the site selection process; however, other considerations resulted in the selection of the West Lincoln site.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Table 8.3 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.4(d)
- Would OWMC consider acquiring additional property to permit expansion of the landfill, if required?	- OWMC's Environmental Assessment proposal does not seek additional approval to expand the landfill. As we begin to reach full landfill capacity on the West Lincoln site, we will undertake additional studies which will involve examining the various alternatives including the expansion of the existing landfill.	N/A

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING		
o Agriculture (Continued)		
- Concern about negative impact on crops, livestock and marketability of produce.	- European experience indicates no such problems. Compensation and monitoring programs will be implemented.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.7. Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.4(d)
- Will the operation of the facility have any potential effects on poultry operations?	- No. OWMC's risk assessment indicates no potential adverse effects on poultry operations. Site assessment studies considered the use of water from local sources and locally grown grain. Mixed feeds from outside the local area were assumed to be safe.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.2.6
- Has soil drainage been considered in the Site Selection Process?	- Tile drainage was considered in Phase 4A (page 140 of Phase 4A Report, Agriculture, September 1985). It was one of the factors used in comparing candidate sites. It was not used to change capability ratings but recognizes investment in place to overcome drainage limitations.	Vol. II, Chapter 7 Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8
o Air Quality/Emissions		
- Concern that atmospheric dispersion has not been sufficiently addressed.	- After Phase 3A, atmospheric dispersion was no longer a sufficient constraint for the screening of areas and sites.	Vol. III, Part 1, Chapter 2, Section 2.4.2.3
- General concern over the negative impact of emissions on air quality, crops and livestock.	- On average, emissions will be 1% of government regulations.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Table 8.3 Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.2. Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.2

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING		
o Air Quality/Emissions - Continued		
- Increase risk to human health due to emissions.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Table 8.3 Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.2. Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.2
- Concern that nighttime emissions will be undetected.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.2. Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.2
- Local residents claim heavier snow deposition in the lee of the Niagara escarpment (between the lake and escarpment on land) than on the flats on top of the escarpment during severe snow storms. One suspects this is associated with wind of a particular direction(s). Clearly this would indicate a local flow pattern anomaly or disturbance. How will pollution dispersion and long term deposition be modelled for these phenomena?	- Due to the distance between the OWMC site and the escarpment, any wind flow anomalies over the escarpment would not significantly influence dispersion and deposition of emissions from the facility. Thus, special modelling of any such phenomena is not considered relevant to OWMC facility.	Vol. V, Part 1, Chapter 3, Section 3.4.1, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.2
- What air quality data are available now?	- The baseline data collected for the period June 1980 to May 1987 is available as Appendix F of the ORF Phase 4B, Report, Atmospheric Considerations, Volume 3.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 3, Section 3.4.1
- Are all analyses made for emissions from the toxic waste facility only or have selected background sources and air quality factors been considered?	- The factors referred to in Phase 4A - Selection of a Preferred Site(s) - Atmospheric Conditions (p.80) consider increments due to the proposed facility only. Other factors take into account existing air quality at the various sites.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8 Vol.. V, Part 2, Chapter 3, Section 3.4.1

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o **Air Quality/Emissions** - Continued		
For example - Ozone concentrations exceed MOE guidelines 30 to 40 times per year at West Lincoln now.		
o **Biology**		
- Concern about biological features.	- These have been identified and analysed for the preferred site.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Table 8.3 Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.9. Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.8
- Concern that biological impacts along the provincial road system were not considered.	- Biological impacts were considered indirectly in the sense of likelihood of spills.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Section 8.3.2 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.5
o **Centralized/Decentralized Facilities**		
- How were integrated and partially integrated facilities considered?	- Systematic evaluation undertaken in Phase 4A, comparing siting options. At the end of Phase 2, OWMC concluded that one installation of each major treatment and disposal component was required.	Vol. II, Chapter 5 Volume III, Part 2, Chapter 8
- Concern regarding a series of generic risk assessments for centralized/decentralized facilities, together with sensitivity analyses.	- OWMC is analyzing these areas.	Vol. II, Chapter 5 Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o **Compensation**		
- Strong support for compensation of residents adjacent to the site and along access routes for OWMC related impacts.	- OWMC will have compensation policies for those living in the vicinity of the site and will deal with other potentially affected individuals on a case by case basis.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.6. Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.3
- Sense that property values will decline and that related compensation should be available, including residents along access routes.	- Compensation will be available for people around the site.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.6 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.3
- What compensation will be made to those persons whose property values have already dropped - or who are no longer able to sell their property?	- Once the facility is approved, OWMC is proposing to establish a property value protection program that would compensate residents for any devaluation of their property evident at the time of sale of the property. If an owner wishes to sell his or her property, and is unable to obtain fair market value, that is, the price the property would be sold for if the facility were not there, OWMC would be willing to purchase the property at the fair market value.	Vol. V, Chapter Section 7.6.3
- What will be the procedure by which compensation will be made in the event of of contamination of crops or livestock? What will be the procedure by which compensation will be made in the event of loss of livelihood or a decrease in sales of farm products (farmers and agribusiness)?	- OWMC recognizes the importance of establishing a fair and speedy claims resolution process. For this reason, it is OWMC's intent to develop a claims resolution process that aims to avoid, an adversarial approach, and to promote joint problem solving. OWMC has proposed to obtain, when required to facilitate the resolution of claims, the services of a neutral third party, agreeable to all parties involved in a claim, to negotiate a settlement.	Vol. V, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.3

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o **Emergency Response/Contingency Planning**		
- Concern over emergency response. Feeling that areas along access routes may not be adequately serviced.	- Primary emergency response procedures will be generated. OWMC is committed to assist affected communities, including updating emergency response equipment, and training.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.4.4 Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.5 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.5.6
- Queried OWMC's responsibilities to the community in case of emergencies.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.4.4
- Concern over the possibility of spills for which the local fire department does not have the skill or equipment to handle.	- OWMC will have staff and equipment and will provide training and assistance as required.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.4.4 Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.5. Vol. V, Chapter 7, Section 7.5.6
- Poor knowledge about the composition of hazardous wastes.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. IV, Appendices, Table I.1, Appendix I
o **Future Expansion**		
- Will OWMC eventually expand site boundaries beyond current LF-9C size?	- This site will meet the minimum 20 year requirement.	Volume IV, Chapter 5, Section 5.3.7
- Could the facility expand to five times the initial treatment capacity?	- No.	N/A
o **Hydrogeology**		
- View that the clay is fractured.	- Drilling indicates deep clay with no sand.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.3.
- Queried rate at which leachate will pass through the clay.	- Projected rate is 10^{-8} cm/sec.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.3. Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.3

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o Hydrogeology - Continued		
- Concern that fine or colloidal clay is on-site and how their movement offsite will be prevented?	- Erosion control measures 'at source' have been emphasized and are included in the proposed mitigative measures. Preparation of an erosion control plan is recommended during the design of the facility.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.4
- What are boreholes monitoring?	- Boreholes provide core samples. Not all holes are equipped with peizometers.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.3.
o Land Use		
- Why is site in a rural agricultural area?	- The specific location has been determined taking into account many factors. The need to minimize risk to human health and impact on the environment were most important considerations, carrying more weight in the site selection process than existing land use.	Vol. III, throughout site selection process
- Were land use character differences considered consistently for all sites?	- A range of factors were applied to all siting options including community character, proposed and planned land use, land use stability, social stability and stability of agricultural land base.	Vol. II, Chapter 5 Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8
o Local Economy		
- How many jobs will be available?	- Up to 250 jobs. OWMC will have training programs.	Vol. V, Part II, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.4 Vol. IV, Chapter 5, Section 5.3, 5.4
- Will there be industrial spin-off?	- OWMC will not actively bring in other industry and the literature suggests that a waste facility alone is not a locational factor for industry. Control up to the Region and West Lincoln.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.4

PHASE 4B: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o Local Economy - Continued		
- Concern over loss of business, revenues and market position.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.7. Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.5
- Concerned about the benefits this facility would bring to the community.	- There would be an increase in the tax base through payments in lieu of taxes.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.7
o Migration		
- The facility will cause people to leave the community, reducing social stability and business.	- Migration into the community will also occur, and overall, OWMC will monitor factors, social stability and community cohesion.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.4
o Monitoring		
- OWMC should undertake full monitoring including community health, transportation, air dispersion at points of impingement and plant operations.	- OWMC will have a monitoring program. In terms of community health monitoring, OWMC would assist but not direct such a program.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7
- Need for independent monitoring with local involvement.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7.

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o Municipal Facilities		
- Concerned about the impacts the facility will have on local municipal and Regional services such as water supply and sewage collection and treatment.	- Financial impacts of this nature will be mitigated.	Vol. IV, Appendices, Appendix J, Table J.1 Vol. IV, Chapter 5.4. Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.7. Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section
o Noise		
- Did ORF provide meteorological data for input to the noise modelling for "Managing Change" and the compensation models proposed there?	- The calculation of predicted noise impacts did not utilize meteorological conditions, as it is not a requirement of the MOE standard assessment methodology. However, weather conditions are considered when ambient noise is measured. The impact zone established by OWMC for compensation policy purposes were based, in part, on considerations of dust and odour impacts.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.2
- How much noise can site vicinity residents expect? What kinds of measures will be taken to reduce noise?	- An increase in the existing noise levels will occur in areas adjacent to the facility and from landfill operations. Various mitigation measures can be used to reduce noise. For example, measures to enclose noisy areas and install noise baffles and mufflers will be incorporated into the facility design. Also, a noise barrier or berm can be constructed around the perimeter of the site to further reduce the potential off-site noise impact. Noise mitigation can also be undertaken at individually affected residences.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.5. Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.2

PHASE 4B: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o **Population**		
- Concerned that site LF-9C was chosen mainly because of the low density population factor.	- Population density was one of several siting factors.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Table 8.3
o **Process**		
- The West Lincoln site (LF-9C) was not clearly preferred over the Niagara Falls site (LF-1E/PI-27E) by the OWMC consultant team.	- This statement is correct. After the process reduced the siting choices to two, it is not surprising that the final choice involved some difficult tradeoffs. The site selection team used a range of evaluation procedures to assess those tradeoffs and to present them in a form suitable for decision-making by OWMC.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapters 8 and 9
- Queried process rationale and criteria.	- Review of site selection process.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 1, Appendix I
- Queried the Phase 4B work program.	- Reference to technical protocols.	Vol. V, Parts 1 and 2

PHASE 4B: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o **Property Values**		
- Concern over the potential impact on property values around the site and along access routes.	- OWMC is developing a Property Value Protection Program to ensure that no resident who decides to sell his/her property suffers a financial loss due to any property devaluation resulting from nuisance effects of the OWMC facility.	Vol. V, Part 1, Tables B.5, B.6, B.7 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter Section 7.6.3(d)
	- The guidelines of the Property Value Protection Program being developed include, for example: - how fair market value will be assessed - the eligibility and form of compensation - how the PVPP boundaries are determined - the monitoring of property values determined by baseline data in the West Lincoln area and a control community.	
	- OWMC's proposed policies and programs would come into effect when the facility is approved.	
o **Public Health and Safety**		
- OWMC should eliminate health hazards instead of attempting to minimize them.	- OWMC noted this opinion.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.2. Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7
o **Risk**		
- Concern that the risk assessment underestimated the potential risks of spills.	- Reference to design and operation of the plant. Emphasis on environmental acceptability of all effluents.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.5. Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7
- Concern that health risks were not considered.	- The issue of human health was the focus of risk assessments conducted in both phases 4A and 4B.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.9.6

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o Risk - Continued		
- Concern of the disposal of hospital waste materials which may pose a risk of infectious disease.	- OWMC is designing facilities which will be capable of incinerating hospital wastes safely.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7
- There is inadequate information available regarding the types, amounts and extent of dispersion of emissions and effluents from the facility to conduct a meaningful assessment of potential risks to human health. OWMC's generic risk assessment addressed the types of possible emissions from a hazardous waste incinerator. However, since specific operating parameters of the proposed facility were not used, the risk assessment may not reflect the actual toxicological impacts.	- The approaches taken in the Phase 4A and Phase 4B risk assessments were designed to provide conservative estimates of the nature and magnitude of emissions from the proposed OWMC Facility. While uncertainties exist regarding these emissions, the use of assumptions likely to result in an overestimate of the magnitude of contaminant releases allow for a conservative assessment of public health risk.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7
o Size of Facility		
- Why not down-size the plant to the size of Stablex plant in Quebec - 70,000 t/a?	- OWMC's solidification plant capacity is about equal in size to Stablex's. OWMC's mandate is to treat all types of wastes.	Vol. II, Chapter 2
o Socio-Economic Impact		
- Social analysis was not undertaken until Phase 4A. Most of the site selection process did not consider the potential effects on community and people.	- The type of social inputs applied in the initial phases of the site selection process reflected the level and type of analysis being undertaken . Up to the end of Phase 4A, the process of delineating candidate sites from the "study areas" was essentially a constraint mapping exercise. Consequently,	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8, Table 8.3

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued o Socio-Economic Impact - Continued	the social inputs, or factors applied were those that could be mapped. In Phase 3B, the type of factors used included population and population density, community and recreation features, and community character. OWMC recognizes that the social, land use and agricultural issues identified by its site selection consultants are important and that the potentially affected publics are concerned by these issues. On the other hand, OWMC also recognizes the equally deep concerns expressed by the public over the possibility of contaminated ground water supplies and exposure to air emissions. The difficulties that uncertain hydrogeologic and atmospheric environments could pose in terms of human health risk and for monitoring and mitigation efforts proved paramount in the final site selection.	
- Concern over social and psychological effects of an OWMC facility.	- OWMC will have full monitoring and compensation programs.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.7. Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.3
- Concern over social surveys.	- Surveys important to collect preliminary information for mitigation and compensation.	(Institute of Environmental Research, Phase 4B Social Impact Assessment Report, 1988)
- The Phase 4A social analysis ranked LF-9C 4th of 6 sites in terms of highest potential social impact (6th being the highest impact). OWMC's social impact assessment had little or no influence in the selection of LF-9C.	- A special waste treatment and disposal facility is not like other industrial developments although social and planning issues were ranked highly throughout this siting process, certain special requirements had to take precedence, namely, the protection of human health, and in particular, the need for confidence in the second level of natural containment (see M.M. Dillon Phase 4A, Site Selection Report, June 1986).	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o Socio-Economic Impact - Continued		
- Considerable social impact has already resulted within the surrounding community from the selection of LF-9C. The OWMC social analysis thus far has emphasized the impact on the community should the proposal be approved. The local residents however, have had to deal with the issue and the resulting impacts from the candidate site stage through the announcement of LF-9C as the preferred site. Social and psychological impacts will continue until the hearings and possible beyond (even if the proposal does not proceed).	- These types of social impacts have been considered in Phase 4B. For example, the factor of stress has been considered, as well as residents' plans, such as dwelling improvements that have been put on hold.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.3
o Surface Water		
- Concern about flooding on the OWMC site and surrounding properties.	- Plant design includes provision to control surface water runoffs. No untreated flows will go off-site.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.4. Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.4
- Concern that OWMC assumed no contamination of surface water would occur from leachate from the landfill.	- The assumption that no contamination of surface water would occur from the site landfill will be qualified through studies to be included in the EA document. These studies are: determining ground water transport parameters by identifying the near surface flow patterns; more complete characterization of leachate chemistry, and refinement of the definition of soil attenuation processes.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.3.3

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o **Transportation**		
Access Routes		
- A new road should be built to accommodate OWMC traffic.	- OWMC has done a full transportation analysis and believes that proximity to 400 series highways is important. The major difference among options were compared, recognizing factor ranking difference and a preferred option was selected.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.5.
- Is OWMC examining alternative routes?		Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.5. Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.5
- Concern that haulers will not use the designated access routes.	- The route will be specified in the contractual agreement reached prior to the shipment of waste with the generator. Deviation from this route could result in cancellation of future business with the waste hauler.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.5. Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Secation 7.5
Alternatives		
- OWMC should investigate rail as an alternative to trucks.	- A railway spur is not in the current plans for the facility. This factor had been considered much earlier in the site-selection process as a potential opportunity that may be developed at some future time. OWMC has no plans at this time to develop a railway spur to the proposed facility.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.5.
Risk and Safety		
- General concern over the potential of spills due to road quality, steep hills, and weather conditions.	- Haulers must adhere to design and safety standards.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.5

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o **Transportation** - Continued		
Risk and Safety - Continued		
- Transportation of toxic wastes through urban areas and over waterways is dangerous.	- Transportation analysis has considered all such factors.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.5. Vol, V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.5
- Has truck traffic and its potential to interfere with school buses been studied?	- Yes, the school bus issue has been studied. The projected small increase of trucks to Regional Road 24 and Highway 20 will not be noticeable as both roads, especially R.R.#24, now have relatively high truck volumes. The transportation study for OWMC evaluated the traffic volumes and accident/spill incidents for the past five years. No school buses have been involved in accidents of any kind.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.5. Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.5
- Transportation concerns should be high priority.		Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.5. Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.5
Road Improvement Mitigation		
- Concerned about upgrading of access routes.	- If OWMC can improve the safety of a route, we will upgrade.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.5
Traffic Impact		
- Increased traffic due to OWMC will conflict with local traffic.	- This concern will be addressed in OWMC's EA.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.5. Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.5

PHASE 4B: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o Transportation - Continued		
Traffic Impact - Continued		
- Capacity problems already exist along local roads.	- Schram Road will be widened and upgraded for example, so as to accommodate OWMC - related vehicles as well as existing local traffic demands.	Vol. V, Part 1, Chapter 3, Section 3.4.2, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.5.3
- Concern over number and safety of OWMC vehicles.	- Reference to transportation studies. OWMC will have contingency plans.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.5
Transfer Stations		
- Transfer stations would affect the analysis of transportation impacts.	- Transfer stations is one initiative under study by OWMC.	Vol. II, Chapter 3. Vol. II, Appendix M Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.5.
Transportation Vehicles		
- What forms of vehicles are going to haul wastes?	- Will have a range of vehicles from specialized to regular tanker trucks, depending on the type of waste involved.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.5. Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.5
o Visual Impact		
- Concern that there is a lack of continuity in the determination of visual impact and visual quality.	- The Phase 4A Visual Impact report used a comparative analysis for visual assessment since the purpose was to evaluate a number of sites. The Phase 4B Visual Impact report considered the subject site on its own since no further comparisons were required.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.2(c)

PHASE 4B: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
SITING - Continued		
o **Water Quality**		
- Concern over poor water quality coming to the plant and resulting discharge.	- The design of the facility will not permit the release of any process water directly off-site.	Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. v, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.4
- Will alternate sources of water be supplied in the event of contamination?	- Any resident whose water supply is adversively impacted by the OWMC facility will be provided with an alternate water supply.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.4. Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.4
- Concern over contamination of water supply and groundwater due to leachate and emissions.	- Ground water impact management strategies such as routine monitoring will be implemented.	Vol. III, Part 2, Chapter 8 Volume IV, Chapter 3, Sections 3.2, 3.3 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 6 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7 Section 7.3.4
- What are the impacts of the road construction proposed to lead to the Welland River be?	- Some vegetation will be removed and impacts to the fish community are expected to be minor. Surface water impacts may include the use of cutfall structures.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 6
- Concern regarding the removal of water from the Welland River.	- Water levels in the lower end are controlled by Ontario Hydro. The unique hydrologic situation will not be altered nor will it affect downstream users or the natural environment.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.4

PHASE 4B: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
MARKETING		
o 4Rs		
- Support for 4Rs and view that OWMC has not allocated sufficient resources to 4Rs work.	- OWMC fully supports and is working on 4Rs.	Vol. I, Appendix N Vol. II, Chapter 6, Section 6.2 Vol. II, Appendix N
- The alternative to a toxic waste treatment plant is recycling, reducing, reusing and recovery of all wastes.	- It is estimated that only 20% of Ontario's industrial waste can be eliminated through the 4R's. No industrial society has been able to eliminate its toxic waste through 4R's only.	Vol. I, Chapters 5, 6 Vol. II, Chapter 6, Section 6.2 Vol. II, Appendix N
- Are results of work under the 4R program to encourage producers to recycle their own wastes available? Have other results of the program been assessed yet? If so what do they indicate and what are the effects on the proposed facility? Has the response to OWMC's Phase 4B program been assessed? If so, what has that response been?	- OWMC's 4R program is one ingredient in a province-wide thrust to reduce the volumes of hazardous waste generated by society. There is not systematic historical measurement of 4R success, as these activities are very specific to individual companies and production processes, and no common reporting methodology is in place. There is, however, a growing awareness of the benefits of good waste management practice that focuses on the 4Rs. This awareness has been encouraged by OWMC through a variety of avenues. Specific waste management problems at various firms are addressed by our Waste Management Specialists. Calls for assistance from industry are increasing in frequency. We offer a variety of support services, and there are a number of techniques and/or process changes implemented by particular firms that have been initiated as a result of our programs.	Vol. I, Chapters 5, 6 Vol. I, Appendix N Vol. II, Chapter 6, Section 6.2 Vol. II, Appendix N

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
MARKETING - Continued		
o **Alternatives to OWMC**		
- OWMC should consider trucking organics to Stablex.	- The Stablex process is not suitable for organics.	Vol. I, Chapter 6, Section 6.4
- OWMC should consider mobile technologies in terms of administration and market share.	- OWMC is considering these.	Vol. II, Sections 3.7, 6.3
- Each industrial area should treat its own wastes.	- OWMC noted this option.	Vol. II, Chapter 5.
- Does OWMC have support from industry for their proposal?	- OWMC has support from a large segment of industry although some industries would like to see the private sectors resolve the hazardous waste problem.	Public Consultation report.
o **Import**		
- Concern that OWMC will import U.S. waste.	- The proposed facility is being designed and will be operated to serve the Ontario market. It may accept some waste from the U.S., but only on a reciprocal basis and where it is advantageous to Ontario to do so.	Vol. I, Chapter 1, Section 1.3
o **Pricing Strategy**		
- Who will pay for the facilities construction and operation?	- Capital and operating cost recovery policies will be determined.	Vol. VI, Chapter 5.0

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
MARKETING - Continued		
o **Waste Quantities**		
- How were waste quantities and the resulting facility capacity estimated?	- Waste quantities have been analyzed using many factors, including random sampling over 1,000 companies in Ontario, 4Rs, environmental acceptability of current practices and technologies. Conservative estimates were applied for initial start-up.	Vol. I, Chapters 3.4 Vol. II, Chapter 2

PHASE 4B: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
FACILITY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT		
o **Alternative Disposal Options**		
- Suggestions that OWMC consider biotechnology or warehousing instead of landfilling.	- OWMC has reviewed such alternatives and feels that a landfill is the best option.	Vol. II, Chapter 4.2, Table A.1.
o **Construction**		
- Will the construction of the facility have any effect on well water in the area?	- The construction of the facility should have no effect on well water in the area because none of the facility's components extend down to the bedrock acquifer. Nevertheless, groundwater quality on-site and off-site will be monitored during construction.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 6
o **Decommissioning**		
- What will be done with the land when it is filled and OWMC closes the facility?	- The land will remain public land and future use subject to strict guidelines.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 8
o **Emissions**		
- Concern over long term health effects from stack emissions.	- Emission statistics are derived from several sources including MOE regulations, federal and other jurisdictional guidelines and case studies.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.2. Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.2
- There is a large chemical industry in Niagara Falls and Buffalo. Was mixture of incinerator stack and other emissions on background chemical sources analysed?	- Detailed tables giving the annual maxima and the number of exceedances of applicable air quality criteria for pertinent sites in the Niagara Peninsula are described in the Phase 4B Report - Atmospheric Conditions, Vol.4, App. H.	Vol. V, Part 1, Chapter 3, Section 3.4.1 Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.2

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
FACILITY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT		
o Incineration		
General		
- Concern that the scrubber would be shut down.	- No, this will not occur.	Vol. IV, Chapter 2, Section 2.3
- When the incinerator is not functioning is it correct to state that vapours from the materials in the building will be vented directly to the atmosphere? If so, have these emissions been quantified?	- When the incinerator is not functioning the ventilation gases from the building will be vented to a carbon filter prior to being released to the atmosphere. Operations such as off-loading vacuum tanks, which can give rise to concentrated emissions, will be stopped when the incinerator is shutdown. Much of this information is available in an earlier report on Risk Assessment.	Vol. IV, Chapter 2, Section 2.3 and 5.4
- Concern that if there is a higher amount of organic wastes, 2 rotary kilns may be required.	- OWMC's risk assessment is based on a 300,000 t/a facility including 2 rotary kilns.	Vol. II, Chapter 2, Appendix B
- Concern that the rotary kiln can't do an effective job.	- The rotary kiln is the most widely used technology for destruction of organic waste. OWMC has selected it over other types of incinerators for several reasons such as: it has the flexibility to treat a wide range of waste types; it has been proven to destroy even the most difficult to treat organic wastes; and the single equipment means that there are fewer process upsets or breakdowns.	Vol. IV, Chapter 2, Section 2.3 Vol. IV, Appendix B
- Can the rotary kiln deal with concentrated PCBs in a drum?	- Yes.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.3.1

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
FACILITY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT		
o **Incineration** - Continued		
General - Continued		
- What steps are being considered to eliminate emissions?	- There will be destruction and removal of a minimum of 99.99% of the principal organic hazardous constituents of that waste. The remaining gases will travel through a flue gas treatment system where contaminants will be removed before gases are discharged to the atmosphere.	Vol. IV, Chapter 5, Section 5.4.3
Alternative Incineration Technology		
- What about plasma arc or other portable technology?	- Alternatives to the rotary kiln have some shortcomings such as the need for further treatment of residues.	Vol. II, Section 3.7, 6.3 Vol. II, Table A.1. Vol. IV, Chapter 2.
Energy From Waste		
- What will steam from heat recovery be used for? Can "facilities" on site use all steam produced year round? Continuously?	- The steam produced will be used for a number of purposes such as waste atomization, building heating and air conditioning, tank farm heating, truck wash solution heating, and effluent evaporation. Whether all the steam produced is used in the facility depends on the operating mode of the facility and the season and therefore heating. In most instances, when the effluent evaporator is in operation, steam demand will be such that the waste heat boiler output must be supplemented by an auxiliary boiler.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.3

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
FACILITY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT - Continued		
o Landfill		
General		
- Would OWMC consider, in the future, converting the "shallow entombed landfill" to a "conventional landfill" as noted in Dillon's discussion of the flexibility of the proposed system?	- It would be technically possible to convert the shallow entombed landfill to a conventional landfill. However, it would not be desirable because of the impacts that would occur on the groundwater and surface water quality. Conversion of the shallow entombed landfill to a conventional landfill is not being considered.	Vol. IV, Chapter 3, Section 3.2
- Concerned that untreated waste would go into the landfill.	- No untreated waste will be placed in the landfill.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.3.5
- What are the physical (engineering) and chemical characteristics (including leaching characteristics) of the waste to be disposed of in the landfill?	- The solidified material to be deposited in the landfill will have the physical characteristics similar to those of the clayey soil. The hydraulic conductivity is expected to be in the order of 10.7^{-7} to 10.8^{-8} m/s, while the unconfined compressive strength is expected to be in the order of 2000 kPa.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.3
Life		
- Concerned over the ability of the landfill to contain leachate life.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. IV, Chapter 3, Section 3.2
- Why is the landfill life only 20 years?	- Twenty years, depending on use, design, etc.	Design and Operations Report Chapter 4, Section 4.6
- Would OWMC consider acquiring additional property to permit expansion of the landfill, if required?	- OWMC's Environmental Assessment proposal does not attempt to seek additional approval to expand the landfill. As we begin to reach full landfill capacity on the West Lincoln site, we will undertake additional studies which will involve examining the various alternatives including the expansion of the landfill capacity.	N/A

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
FACILITY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT - Continued		
o **Landfill** - Continued		
Liner		
- Concerned with the degradation of the liner from contact with leachate.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.3.5
- Concerned with the differential settling of the liner resulting in pockets of leachate.	- OWMC noted this concern.	Vol. IV, Chpater 4, Section 4.3.5
o **Liquid Effluent Disposal**		
- General questions regarding quality of effluent and security of disposal methods.	- OWMC noted these concerns.	Vol. IV, Chapter 3, Section 3.3 Vol. II, Chapter 4
o **Monitoring**		
- Will there be monitoring to ensure safety and efficiency of plant operations?	- There will be comprehensive process and environmental monitoring programs to ensure efficient and safe operation of the facility.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.2
- How will wastes coming into the facility be monitored?	- Generators who want OWMC to treat their waste(s) will first have to send a sample for detailed analysis. This analysis will determine if, in fact, OWMC can treat the waste and, if so, what treatment is required. In accepting the waste OWMC will inform the generator when to send it, the kind of safety precautions that should be taken to ensure safe handling, the type of container and/or vehicle the waste should be shipped in, and the route to be taken from the generator to the OWMC facility.	Vol. IV, Chapter 5, Section 5.4.11

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
FACILITY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT - Continued		
o **Operations**		
- Why should we expect the OWMC plant to operate any better than a private sector plant?	- There are a number of reasons, but as examples: as a public facility, the OWMC facility will be open to public scrutiny considerably more so than any private facility would be. Most importantly, the purpose of the proposed facility is to improve the environment of Ontario. There is no other "product" of the OWMC operation.	Vol. I, Chapter 1, Section 1.1, Chapter 6, Section 6.5
- General concern over the safe operation of the facility in terms of human error and engineering design.	- OWMC is optimizing system design and will ensure that staff are fully trained. OWMC will comply with occupational health and safety regulations.	Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.4.4
- What type of jobs will the facility require?	- At ultimate capacity, there will be about 250 jobs of various skills.	Vol. IV, Chapter 5, Section 5.4
- Will the Corporation be hiring locally?	- OWMC will give priority to the hiring of qualified local residents.	Vol. IV, Chapter 4, Section 4.4.4
o **Solidification**		
- What tonnage of material after solidification will go to the landfill?	- This will be addressed in OWMC's EA.	Vol. IV, Chapter 3, Section 3.2
- Solidified material should be formed into blocks to facilitate future recovery.	- OWMC noted this view.	N/A

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
FACILITY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT - Continued		
o **Technology Selection**		
- How were these technologies selected? Were alternatives assessed?	- Reference to generic technologies report. OWMC has an ongoing review of alternatives. Reference was made also to MacLaren and A.D. Little reports.	Vol. IV, Appendix B Vol. IV, Chapter 2
- Will OWMC upgrade facilities to keep up with advancement of new 'proven' technology and incorporate it at facility in future?	- Only use of 'proven' technology. Better technologies will be incorporated if proven in future.	Vol. IV, Chapter 2, Section 2.1
- Promote source reduction not the development of waste management facilities as a long-term solution.	- OWMC's facility does not detract from the desirability of long-term goals of source reduction.	Vol. I, Chapter 6, Sections 6.4, 6.5 Vol. II, Chapter 6, Section 6.2 Vol. II, Appendix N

PHASE 4B: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
COMMUNICATIONS		
o **Information Requests**		
- There should be public access to studies and information gathered by OWMC.	- All final reports will be made available. A Community Monitoring Liaison Committee will be established.	EA Volume Appendices Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.3
o **Liaison with Public**		
- Concern over lack of dialogue at the community level. Stressed need to maintain contact with the farm community.	- OWMC will establish a regional information office.	Public Consultation Report
- Formal process approved whereby communications between the Region of Niagara and OWMC flow through the OWMC Steering Committee.	- The approach is acceptable to OWMC.	N/A
o **Public Education**		
- Need to inform the public on various issues such as 4Rs and impacts on agriculture of OWMC.	- Educational programs are also needed for distributors of agricultural products to counteract the perception of contamination.	Vol. II, Chapter 6, Section 6.2 Vol. II, Appendix N Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.6.4
- Will local residents be given an opportunity to visit European facilities?	- Yes. Discussions of an itinerary are ongoing.	Public Consultation Report, Chapter 7
o **Public Input**		
- Strong support for public input and the "Kitchen Table" meetings.	- OWMC agreed.	Public Consultation Report, Chapter 7

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
COMMUNICATIONS - Continued		
o **Public Input**		
- Concern over the request for public input before reviews of technical work can be done.	- OWMC noted this concern.	EA Volume Appendices
- Objection to the community survey.	- Surveys are required to collect primary information for impact assessment and view and opinions.	(Institute of Environmental Research, Phase 4B Social Impact Assessment Report, 1988)
- One of the general principles outlined by OWMC to guide the site selection process was to involve those which may be potentially affected. There is little evidence presented by OWMC that West Lincoln residents were meaningfully involved in the site selection process. Nor has there been any meaningful involvement since the selection of LF-9C.	- One way to involve potentially affected residents, was to conduct a personal survey of residents and property owners living on-site, adjacent to and in the vicinity of each siting option. A survey to collect data on socioeconomic factors and residents' concerns and opinions was also done involving those living adjacent to proposed access routes including those in West Lincoln. Additional primary information was incorporated into the study through discussions with residents. These and other forums for discussions, i.e., kitchen table meetings, were conducted during Phase 4B so that OWMC could discuss issues and concerns with the people of West Lincoln.	Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J Public Consultation Report, Chapter 7 Volume V, Part 1, Appendix B
- OWMC's public participation process appears to consider only public input that agrees with its proposal. For example, OWMC has not fully considered or adequately responded to public input concerning the suitability of decentralized facilities, mobile treatment units, and above ground landfill. The public has also encouraged OWMC to emphasize the 4R's as a legitimate waste	- All of these issues are described and addressed in several comprehensive OWMC documents. For example, in the report prepared by M.M. Dillon, (Phase 4A: Selection of A Preferred Sites). Site Selection; June 1986) facility characteristics and site selection criteria are described. Also, OWMC's Environmental Assessment outlines both technology options, site selection criteria and examples of public concern and inputs during each stage of the siting process.	Vol. II, Chapter 3, 4, 6 Vol. II, Appendix N Vol. III, Appendices Part 2, Appendix J

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
COMMUNICATIONS - Continued o Public Input - Continued management approach, to consider siting in industrially zoned lands to avoid productive agriculture land in the selection of the site and to consider the environmental uniqueness of the Niagara Peninsula. Neither of these important matters were fully addressed by OWMC.		

PHASE 4B: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ISSUES

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
REGULATORY		
o **Funding**		
- Would OWMC finance independent studies?	- OWMC will not fund independent studies which duplicate its own work. Funding has, and will be available for the review and critical analysis of OWMC's work.	Public Consultation Report
o **Hearings**		
- Interest in the Environmental Assessment hearing process and how the panel will be chosen.	- Concern noted.	N/A
- Will the hearing be under the EAA or Consolidated Hearings Act?	- Planning is proceeding to meet either option.	(Consolidated Hearings Act)
- Will the hearings be phased?	- OWMC will submit a single EA.	
- How will the "undertaking" be defined?	- The description of the undertaking will include the facility in West Lincoln. Other aspects of the waste management system may be included.	Vol. I, Chapter 1, Section 1.3
- Who makes the final decision on the approval of OWMC's proposal?	- Cabinet will make the final decision after the completion of the hearings.	N/A
o **Regulations Enforcement**		
- How do the new regulations proposed by the MOT/MOE relate to the transportation of toxic waste and how will they be enforced?	- The Ontario Dangerous Goods Transportation Act came into force as of July 1985. Regulations covering several aspects such as classification of dangerous goods and safety standards have been enacted. New regulations such as the "Spills Bill" have been brought in under the Environmental Protection Act. Enforcement of these regulations is the responsibility of the MOE, MOT and the OPP.	Vol. V, Part 2, Chapter 7, Section 7.5.6

ISSUES/CONCERNS	OWMC RESPONSE AT THE TIME	EA REFERENCE
REGULATORY - Continued		
o **Regulations Enforcement** - Continued		
- MOE regulation 308 is currently being reviewed for change. Has the design been made considering the most probably revised regulation?	- The philosophy outlined in the discussion paper "Clean Air Program" prepared by the MOE, has been utilized as a guide in the selection of equipment and processes for the proposed waste treatment facility. ORF is currently re-assessing air emissions with the proposed dispersion modelling.	Vol. IV, Chapter 2, Section 2.1
o **Regulatory Authority**		
- How can OWMC ensure the use of designated access routes?	- Compliance will be ensured.	Vol. V, Part 1, Table B.5.
- Need for tighter regulations and enforcement.	- See above response (Regulations Enforcement).	Vol. IV, Chapter 2, Section 2.1
o **Timing**		
- Frustration at the length of time involved in the process.	- Time is needed in order to meet the requirements of the EA Act.	N/A
- Has MOE made commitments with respect to timing?	- OWMC is a normal proponent in the EA process. No specific timing commitments have been made by MOE.	N/A

APPENDIX E

SUMMARIES OF PUBLIC FUNDING PROGRAMS

APPENDIX E
SUMMARIES OF PUBLIC FUNDING PROGRAMS*

INTRODUCTION

Appendix E consists of the following tables:

Table E.1 - OWMC Funding Program - Summary
(August 1988)

Table E.2 - Summary of Beaver Funding Program
(August 1988)

*Source: Ontario Waste Management Corporation. August 26, 1988. Submission to Mary G. Munro, Chairman, Funding Panel, Environmental Assessment Board. Summary of OWMC Public Funding Program. 57 pp.

TABLE E.1
OWMC Funding Program - Summary
August 1988

FUNDING RECIPIENT	BEAVER FUNDING PROGRAM			OWMC DIRECT FUNDING				TOTALS
	Phase 3B Reports Mar/Apr/85	Phase 4A Reports Feb - Dec/86	Phase 4B Reports Feb - Aug/88	Year to Dec. 31, 1985	Year to Dec. 31, 1986	Year to Dec. 31, 1987	Year to Dec. 31, 1988 (Budget)	
Township of West Lincoln	-	-	-	$13,100	$160,310	$468,882	$474,961	$1,117,253
Region of Niagara	-	-	-		119,334	308,843	376,305	804,482
Group of 8/Ontario Toxic Waste Research Coalition	$ 81,000	$145,950	$18,883					245,833
P. Boldrini	4,000	-	-					4,000
Niagara Falls Chamber of Commerce	8,250	8,000	-					16,250
Ontario Archaeological Society	4,000	4,250	-					8,250
Ontario Institute of Agrologists	5,000	5,600	-					10,600
G. Timar	-	5,528	2,621					8,149
Total	$102,250	$169,328	$21,504					$2,214,817

TABLE E.2
Summary Of Beaver Funding Program
OWMC - August 1988

NAME OF PARTY	DATE AND PURPOSE OF FUNDING	RELATIONSHIP TO OWMC's ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	AMOUNT RECEIVED
Group of 8/Ontario Toxic Waste Research Coalition	1) March - April 1985		
	Review of OWMC's Phase 3B Technical Reports (see Appendix A for list)	Reports used to support Volume III of draft Environmental Assessment	$ 81,000
	2) Feb - Dec 1986		
	Review of OWMC's Phase 4A Technical Reports (see Appendix B for list)	Reports used to support Volumes III and IV of draft Environmental Assessment	$145,950
	3) Feb - August 1988		
	Review of selected OWMC's Phase 4B Technical Reports (visual impact, transportation, noise, surface water, biology, atmospheric conditions and geology, hydrogeology and geotechnics reports only)	Reports used to support Volumes IV, V and VI of draft Environmental Assessment	$ 18,883
			$245,833

TABLE E.2 - Cont'd
Summary Of Beaver Funding Program
OWMC - August 1988

NAME OF PARTY	DATE AND PURPOSE OF FUNDING	RELATIONSHIP TO OWMC's ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	AMOUNT RECEIVED
P. Boldrini	1) March - April 1985 Review of OWMC's Phase 3B Technical Reports	Reports used to support Volume III of draft Environmental Assessment	$ 4,000
Niagara Falls Chamber of Commerce	1) March - April 1985 Review of OWMC's Phase 3B Technical Reports	Reports used to support Volume III of draft Environmental Assessment	$ 8,250
	2) Feb - Dec 1986 Review of selected OWMC's Phase 4A Technical Reports	Reports used to support Volumes III and IV of draft Environmental Assessment	$ 8,000
Ontario Archaeological Society	1) March - April 1985 Review of selected OWMC Phase 3B Technical Reports (Heritage Resources)	Reports used to support Volume III of draft Environmental Assessment	4,000
	2) Feb - Dec 1986 Review of selected Phase 4A Reports (Archaeology and Municipal Finance)	Reports used to support Volume III of draft Environmental Assessment	4,250

TABLE E.2 - Cont'd

Summary Of Beaver Funding Program

OWMC - August 1988

NAME OF PARTY	DATE AND PURPOSE OF FUNDING	RELATIONSHIP TO OWMC's ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	AMOUNT RECEIVED
Ontario Institute of Agrologists	1) March - April 1985		
	Review of selected Phase 3B Technical Report (Agriculture)	Report used to support Volume III of draft Environmental Assessment	$ 5,000
	2) Feb - Dec 1986		
	Review of selected Phase 4A Technical Report (Agriculture)	Report used to support Volume III of draft Environmental Assessment	$ 5,600
Mr. Gabriel Timar	1) Feb - Dec 1986		
	Review of selected OWMC Phase 4A Technical Reports (Site selection, Facility design, Generic risk assessment, surface water consideration, geologic, hydrogeologic and geotechnical consultation, transportation)	Reports used to support Volumes III and IV of draft Environmental Assessment	$ 5,528
	2) Feb - August 1988		
	Review of selected OWMC Phase 4B Technical Reports (geology, hydrogeology and geotechnics, surface water, risk asssessment)	Reports used to support Volumes IV, V and VI of draft Environmental Assessment	$ 2,621
		Total Beaver Funding Program:	$293,082